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Tower Views

by Clearway

Young New Year Arrives

Sees Tasks That Challenge

Calls: 'Let's Get Started!'

¶ **Out of the infinite** comes the gift of another year. Yesterday as it paused, perhaps, on the threshold of time to consider the vociferousness of its welcome, the New Year may have seemed very young, inexperienced, bewildered. Today, taking inventory of its responsibilities, Young 1937 already begins to mature.

¶ **New Year** discovers that the heritage left by Anno Domini 1936 and all the preceding years offers no sinecure. "Here's a splendid world of boundless potentialities," it seems to say. "Here's a happy habitation in which mankind may work out its high destiny. But yonder I see warfare, and over there some diplomatic entanglements, and here at hand are problems of government, and there in the shadows are poverty and crime and greed, and all about are evidences of human blindness. However, I see men, good men, men of vision, world thinkers, world workers, peace lovers. Things are not so bad. With such as these we'll go a long way. Let's get started."

¶ **Not a bad motto**, that, for this New Year. Here's a fellow in need of understanding. Let's get started. Here's a home where harmony may be established. Let's get started. Here's a business that needs the practical benefits of the Golden Rule. Here's a community that would benefit by the clarity of our thinking. Here's a state that needs the watchfulness of righteous citizens. Let's get started. Here's a nation that needs our vigilance; another that needs our tolerance; still another that needs our neighborliness. Let's get started. Here's a world that needs the compassionate thought of magnanimous men, the constructive views of men of affairs, the exalted vision of seers, the simple prayers of humble citizens, the common awareness of brotherhood. Let's get started.

¶ **Yes, let's get started.** For, looking over the problems of the year we've left behind and considering the opportunities of the year at hand, you and I and the young New Year find many things to encourage us. There's the threatened clash of classes which seemed so foreboding during the recent election campaign in the United States, now retired to the nebulous realm of nightmares by the sportsmanship of American business men and the general respect for the wishes of a democratic majority shared by most American citizens. There's the undeniable imminence of a new social era wherein the welfare of the many shall be considered above the privileges of the few, evidences of which are seen in several countries and under several forms of control.

¶ **There's the good** neighbor policy catching the imagination of the western world bent on assuring peace among the nations of one hemisphere, and setting an example to others. There's the remarkable display of moral stability and unanimity by the British Empire during the trying days of a king's abdication.

¶ **More recently reported** is the peaceward proposal of France and Britain to undo much of the retaliatory hatreds embodied in the Treaty of Versailles and restore to Germany her lost colonies, in exchange for the Reich's co-operation toward a lasting European peace. And, finally—but by no means completing the picture—comes Japan's recent suggestion for bilateral talks with the United States toward peace in the Pacific. By all means, let's get started.

¶ **But, hold!** It may be well first to pause a moment to test our compass. Failing to demagnetize the needle, mankind has wandered many a fruitless mile. When the mesmerism of materiality is allowed to point the way, animality seems to misdirect the hopes that lead men upward. But the lodestar of righteousness never wavers. Before us it gleams in the sky. Slowly, slowly, as new years come and old years go, the footsteps of civilization push forward, retreat, push on again—here a summit, there a valley—but nevertheless winning altitude as they blunder on. Today our little world has few untrod paths. Waymarks dot the rough places for all to read. And the lesson of the long travail—as many wise men have seen and many simple men understood—is this: As for men, so for nations good motives bring sure rewards while the effects of wrong bring proportionate suffering.

¶ **Does the world** wish peace, stability, prosperity to be manifest in a higher degree this Year of Our Lord 1937? Oh, then, look to the compass. Fix the needle on the lode star. Today the world is as much nearer to the heart's highest desires as mankind's thinking is nearer the things of the Spirit. The unfoldment of time is a symbol of Omnipresence. The New Year brings promise of the attainability of the ultimate. It is ours to utilize to the uttermost. Let's get started.

Thirty-five States Start Year Under U.S. Security Act Terms; Six Just Got Under Deadline

Chairman Winant Refused to Extend Time for Legislation to Enable States to Participate in Benefits of Federal Law

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2—Thirty-five states entered the New Year with unemployment compensation laws entitling them to participate in the benefits of the Federal Social Security Act.

A last-minute rush to enact state laws followed an announcement from John G. Winant, board chairman, that he would not favor an extension of the December 31 deadline laid down in the Federal statutes.

The Social Security law provides that proceeds from taxes collected in states failing to enact unemployment insurance laws shall from this time on go into the treasury's general funds to be used in any way the Federal Government wants.

Get Money Back

The 35 states with satisfactory laws will get 90 per cent of their money back for payment to unemployment benefits to workers within their borders.

Within the last month, 19 states rushed unemployment compensation laws through their state Legislatures and had them certified by the Social Security board. Six states—Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, South Dakota, and Vermont, passed laws in the closing hours of the year.

The Social Security board estimated today that 17,000,000 employees are now covered by the various unemployment compensation laws. These represent approximately 80 per cent of the employees who would be protected against unemployment if all states adopt similar legislation.

As the other 13 states enact laws in keeping with the federal requirements, they will begin to get their share of the tax money back, but they will have to forfeit the amount of money paid in between now and the time their legislature acts.

The first unemployment taxes, amounting to 1 per cent of 1936 pay rolls, will be due on Jan. 31. The rate will rise to 2 per cent in 1937 and to 3 per cent in 1938 and thereafter.

Profit for U. S.

The 13 states without approved laws are Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Kansas, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Dakota, Washington and Wyoming.

Because the Government will collect pay roll taxes from these states and pay nothing to them until they adopt satisfactory laws, a "profit" will accrue for the Federal Government temporarily. Since most of the states failing to pass laws are non-industrial, the "profit" is not expected to be large. Estimates put it at less than $50,000.

Jan. 1, 1937, is a doubly important date in the Social Security program in that it also marked the beginning of actual operation of the federal old-age benefit system. More than 22,000,000 workers have filed applications for social security account numbers and more applications are coming in daily. These workers will now begin to pay the first taxes, which together with an equal amount contributed by their employers, will build up a reserve for their own support when they reach 65.

Trade Accords Held Best Way To Keep Peace

Carnegie Endowment Lists Economic Objectives for Coming Year

World Index

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 2—The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace sees in the removal of trade barriers and in the conclusion of multilateral agreements, open to "all comers," the chief instruments available for the safeguarding of world peace. These it places at the head of its program for 1937, according to an announcement given out here today.

The endowment will wage its campaign for world peace chiefly along economic lines, the announcement indicated in a 12-point program which leads with provision for the furthering of efforts to conclude multilateral pacts with a view to stimulating international trade.

Pending the development of a situation favorable to such negotiations, the announcement says, the endowment is for the conclusion of bilateral treaties, "consciously used as an instrument for the demobilization of trade barriers," and for "the deliberate inclusion in all such treaties of the most-favored-nation clause as a means to realize that purpose."

Favored-Nation Clause

It is for the general use of this most-favored-nation clause "in its unconditional form, with a possible exception in the case of countries which, even after the restrictions of more orderly currency conditions, would continue to practice discriminatory quotas or foreign exchange regulations."

Point five of the endowment's program called for "the establishment of an international center which shall compile indices for measuring competitive incidence of protection in the various countries in order to encourage the reduction of excessive barriers to trade."

Point six calls for "the abolition, preferably by multilateral agreement, of import quotas as soon as the way to a definite recovery of world trade has been paved by appropriate monetary or other measures." An acceleration of this process by the substitution of tariff quotas for import quotas during a transitory period also is favored.

Limiting Import Quotas

Other points in the program call for an orientation of commercial policy to set a limit on the use of import quotas for purposes of temporary expediency, "thus facilitating the establishment of a time-limit for their removal." The application to the quota system of a "fair play code" as laid down by the International Chamber of Commerce is also urged.

Other recommendations are the conclusion of regional unrestricted collective pacts "as long as the purpose and the results thereof are the increase of trade and the appease-

(Continued on Page 18, Column 3)

Tides of 1936 Bear Nation To Recovery

Unemployment Remains Major Problem but Workless Are Nearly Halved

Farm Income Up

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Recovery, the anxious hope of millions throughout the world for almost a decade, runs full and free in a tide of New Year rejoicing for a 1936 that turned hope into progressive realization.

Within a few months the tide of confidence has become irresistible. Millions are still unemployed—about 8,900,000 in the United States—but the pace of re-employment and the rise in industrial production lifts the previous dull despair.

The Figures

Figures crystallize the extent of recovery:

In a study of statistics on recovery in 1933, the financial editor of The Christian Science Monitor reports that national income in the United States rose to $60,000,000,000, or 12 per cent more than in 1935. But 1929 had $78,500,000,000. In 1933 this had fallen to $39,000,000,000.

Dollar purchasing power held up well, losing not more than 2 per cent.

Unemployment has fallen from nearly 16,000,000 in March, 1933, to 8,975,000 in 1936.

Industry

Industrial production at the end of 1936 is estimated at 114 per cent of the 1924-25 level. This equals the record of October, 1929.

Farm income is estimated as high as $9,200,000,000, compared with $8,508,000,000 in 1935, and $5,337,000,000 in 1932.

Pay rolls advanced 16 per cent between October, 1935, and October, 1936. This omits recent large wage rises, not yet tabulated.

From the foregoing figures, a trend is found toward better distribution of purchasing power.

From Washington, the picture of recovery takes in two aspects: Whether governmental spending and regulation is to be increased or slacked off; and the extent to which recovery can be kept from ballooning into a harmful boom.

Social Security

The past year marked few important innovations in New Deal control of business. The emphasis fell upon application of earlier laws. Exceptions were the coming into force of the Social Security Act, corporation surplus taxes, and the Walsh-Healy Act.

Industrial leaders during 1936 actually reversed their former lukewarm or hostile attitude toward New Deal policies.

Stock Market

The New York Stock Market experienced one of the longest sustained bull markets in its history. Foreign capital flowed freely to the United States, first from France and later from England. Other countries reflected general confidence in the soundness of American financial conditions by sending large amounts of capital for investment here.

Britain's recovery is estimated at 12 per cent since last summer.

Outstanding in the economic picture of the world was the three-power currency stabilization agreement of France, Britain and the United States, and the virtual end of the gold bloc after French devaluation.

Currency Accord

The currency accord is given credit for a large share in the business improvement which marked European affairs at the year's end. Most statistical indices in most European countries are higher than they were at the beginning of 1936.

But economic advance in some nations, notably Italy and Germany, has been won at the expense of stricter control of government over private business. Part of this development is due to the general rearmament, sweeping in 1936 into even normally peaceful and neutral nations.

World Prices

Prices of world commodities heavily hit during the depression, including wheat, wool and cotton, have benefitted from lower production due to drought in some areas, and from general business improvement.

Nineteen thirty-seven opens with many economic problems to be solved, but the world faces them with confidence born of 1936, when out of adversity came rewards for courage, initiative, and social endeavor.

The Story of Recovery, told in special reviews: Financial pages.

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Negotiators

Wide World

Sir Eric Drummond
Upper—British Ambassador at Rome

Count Galeazzo Ciano
Lower—Italian Foreign Minister

Motor Workers Call Conference On Bargaining

DETROIT, Jan. 2 (AP)—Homer Martin, president of the United Automobile Workers of America, said today that the union would not answer the latest communication of the General Motors Corporation until after the general conference of U. A. W. A. representatives at Flint tomorrow.

Union delegates from 10 cities will confer Sunday on a collective bargaining proposal to be submitted to General Motors, the principal target of the U. A. W. A. in widespread strikes which closed seven of the corporation's plants and left 30,000 workers idle.

While the automotive factories remained shut down for the New Year's holiday week end, the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin emerged from retirement to make a New Year's Day radio plea for "industrial peace."

The radio priest called upon laboring men to be "sensible Christians" and upon industry to let Jesus Christ "sit as chairman of your board of directors." He expressed the fear that industrial strife "threatens our prosperity with a new furore."

Discharged Members

William S. Knudsen, executive vice-president of General Motors, had told union officials before the holiday that the corporation was willing to meet with employees' representatives. But that any collective bargaining proposals should be submitted to individual plant managers. He said evacuation of plants by "sit down" strikers was necessary before "alleged grievances" could be discussed.

Mr. Martin said in a formal statement that this reply to the union's request for a collective bargaining conference was not satisfactory to the union and added that "should Mr. Knudsen and his official associates fail or refuse to join us in our efforts to head off further walkouts, the responsibility must rest with General Motors."

While observers awaited opening time Monday to determine definitely the crippling effects of the

(Continued on Page 18, Column 1)

Mediterranean Rift Ends as Italy Signs Accord With Britain

Status Quo Assured; Rome to Relinquish Aims on Morocco and Balearic Islands and Agrees to Desist From Intervention in Spain

Change in European Line-Up Through Ciano-Drummond Pact

Italy Expected to Be Guarded in Preliminary Moves Owing to Growing German Influence Over Austria—Rome Still Sending Volunteers to Spain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 2—Mutual assurances that the "national status quo" in the Mediterranean must be maintained is understood to be the keynote of a joint Anglo-Italian declaration signed at Rome today by Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister, and Sir Eric Drummond, British Ambassador.

The document, the text of which is to be published Monday, is short—only about 200 words—and remarkable chiefly for what is left unsaid and what can be read between the lines.

It leaves each party free to keep what fleet it likes in the Mediterranean and indicates by implication that Italy does not interest herself in the Balearic islands and Spanish Morocco or in intervention generally in Spain.

Again by implication, it enables other countries to feel free from the imminence either of Italian aggression against themselves or of the danger of an Anglo-Italian conflict.

Volunteers to Spain

Finally it starts a process of breaking down the period of close collaboration between Italy and Germany which has caused considerable embarrassment to the rest of Europe during the past few months.

While today's act undoubtedly opens the way for much closer co-operation between Italy and Britain, it is not expected here that the whole European situation will change overnight. In Spain, for instance, there is still evidence of close Italo-German co-operation. Indeed information which has reached informed circles here tends to show that the Italians have suddenly resumed sending "volunteers" in considerable numbers many of whom are reliably stated to have arrived in Spain about Christmas.

Pressure on Berlin

Nevertheless it is now clear that Italy is not going to go strong on intervention, which means that she will be less inclined than ever to see Germany do so, lest German influence in the Peninsula, and still more in Morocco, should grow too strong. Thus hopes of successfully bringing pressure to bear on Berlin are definitely rising.

At the same time it is recognized here that if Italy leans too far away from Germany over Spain, there are likely to be uncomfortable repercussions for her elsewhere, particularly in Austria, where German influence has been growing at the expense of Italy's ever since Signor Mussolini was obliged to do a deal with Herr Hitler owing to the exigencies of the Italo-Ethiopian crisis.

In a considerable degree, therefore, the extent of Italian support for the Franco-British policy of nonintervention in Spain will depend on the attitude which these two countries adopt regarding Austria. This still remains to be decided.

Meanwhile Downing street is somewhat perturbed at the news that a German cruiser has arrested a peaceful Spanish merchantman on the high seas as reprisal for the Spanish Government's action in seizing the German steamer Palos. It is felt here, however, that the Spanish Government itself was guilty of high-handed action in insisting on removing part of the cargo of the Palos, particularly as the vessel carried nothing listed in the arms embargo. There is therefore a tendency to soft-pedal on the German reprisal until what actually happened has become clear.

British Group To Come to U.S. For Debt Talks

LONDON, Jan. 2 (AP)—An unofficial mission of members of Parliament will visit the United States next March for "informal discussions" in Washington.

The purpose of the mission, comprising five members of the Imperial Policy Group, was expected to center on the war debt question, authoritative sources said.

The United States delegation includes five members—Lord Phillimore; the Earl of Mansfield, a founder of the imperial policy group; Victor Raikes; Alfred Roy Wise and Kenneth de Courcy.

The mission intends to hold informal discussions with United States government officials to study political and economic questions in America.

The members expect to leave for the United States March 10 and return here April 7.

Definite British Move For Debt Accord With U. S. Seen in Capital

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2—Two new British efforts to arrive at a good understanding with America—Sir Austen Chamberlain's Anglo-American Committee in Parliament and the projected United States tour of a delegation from The Imperial Policy Group—have aroused much interest here.

Responsible leaders of British public opinion and officialdom are anxious to build up what has been for years a major concern of Downing street—as great as possible a degree of Anglo-American collaboration. The two new attempts are therefore significant indications of [illegible] the wind is blowing.

It is hoped here that the British will be prepared to make a really generous offer on war debts, or to enter into a reciprocal trade agreement which will give the United States a good status under the Ottawa agreements with the Dominions.

A year ago, informed diplomatic observers here were confident that an intangible sort of working agreement had been reached between the British Foreign Office and the American State Department. They found it unusually possible to do business together. Mutual policies regarding the collapsing Naval Treaties were co-ordinated. With the passing months various circumstances, such as the British attitude on Pacific fortifications and pro-Franco tendencies in London on the Spanish issue have adversely affected the situation.

In the midst of this ebb and flow of public opinion came the formation of Sir Austen Chamberlain's Anglo-American committee, with a strong opening speech by Stanley Baldwin, the Prime Minister.

Atop the parliamentarians' committee comes the announcement of

(Continued on Page 18, Column 6)

Premier of Quebec Frowns on Moves For Separatism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Repudiating separatism, Maurice Duplessis, Premier of Quebec, declared that he would stand or fall as Premier on the policy of "peace, harmony and co-operation among all races," in an address before the Dominion Commercial Travelers' Association annual banquet here.

"We have the problems of a suffering people and the ravages of a depression to resolve. Why waste time fighting battles which can bring nothing but shame to the participants?" he asked.

He denied that there was any separatist movement in the Province of Quebec, stating that the only separatism of which he is in favor is that between good and bad; "It has nothing of a political tinge." He congratulated Premier Michael Hepburn of Ontario on his recent speech advocating co-operation of French and English in the Dominion.

Leader of the Opposition, J. A. Godbout, assured the Premier of his co-operation along these lines, "the chief wealth of a country is its citizens," he said. "It is that one among all its resources which must be exploited to the best advantage, not of a privileged class, but of the nation's welfare," he said.

Plan to Renovate Old Philadelphia Tenements Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31—Not demolition of dilapidated dwellings, but their modernization wherever possible, should be the first step in meeting Philadelphia's pressing housing problem—thrown into relief recently by collapse of two mid-city "bandbox" houses—according to Mrs. Nellie Hirshberger, director of the Kensington Day Nursery for 12 years.

Speaking from her own experience in bringing such modernization about in slum districts, Mrs. Hirshberger points out that under present circumstances it offers the only plan whereby underprivileged groups can be provided with decent accommodations at a price they can afford to pay.

Perplexing Problem

As other social workers expressed perplexity as to what is to become of hundreds of families who are now receiving eviction notices, but who can find no homes into which to move from the condemned buildings, Mrs. Hirshberger declared that it is possible to modernize houses and rent them for from $8 to $12. Similar accommodations, if newly built under housing projects today, she asserted, would have to rent for from $25 to $30—more than the occupants of demolished houses could hope to pay.

Housing experts are also pointing out—as owners and agents of condemned houses are being widely criticized—that in numerous cases occupants of the houses in question have not paid any rent at all for many months, so that no money for necessary repairs has not been available.

Three years ago Mrs. Hirshberger was instrumental in bringing about

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Lehman Pledges Administration To March of Progress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 2—The Empire State today has reaffirmed its stand as "right arm" commonwealth to President Roosevelt's program of social and economic reforms as Gov. Herbert H. Lehman began his third term in Albany following inaugural ceremonies yesterday, at which he dedicated his administration to "the march of progress." This, he declared, was public responsibility in its true sense, and he called on the opposition—political and business—to profit by disastrous experience and lend not only their ears but willing support to progressive legislation enacted in the common interest.

Fifty-third Governor of New York, his third induction since he succeeded Mr. Roosevelt in this office in 1932 after four years as the latter's Lieutenant-Governor, was marked

(Continued on Page 18, Column 2)

Germans Seize Spanish Ship; Reprisal Moves to Continue

BILBAO, Jan. 2 (AP)—The Autonomous Basque Government today ordered its patrol boats to open fire on any vessel attacking Spanish merchant ships, after the German cruiser Königsberg shelled the freighter Soton.

The order was the first "extreme measure" by which the northern administration hoped to halt attacks by foreign vessels.

Authorities, mindful they have only a limited number of small ships on patrol duty, expressed the hope that the socialist government at Valencia would send warships and submarines to the northern ports.

BERLIN, Jan. 2 (AP)—German warships will continue "rough treatment" of Spanish shipping until German vessels are respected on the high seas, the Foreign Office announced today through its mouthpiece, Diplomatisch Politische Korrespondenz.

Berlin officials announced today that the pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee had seized the Spanish freighter Aragon and that the cruiser Königsberg had forced the freighter Soton ashore on the Basque coast.

A foreign office announcement, however, emphasized Germany's stringent action in Spanish waters "does not mean we are trying to provoke more trouble."

Concerning the Soton incident, the Foreign Office spokesman said:

"The German freighter Palos was seized on the high seas, 23 miles from the Spanish coast.

"Therefore she clearly was a victim of an act of piracy.

"Our action toward the Spanish steamer (Soton) yesterday merely emphasized the Government's determination to get genuine restitution for the steamer Palos incident. We want the Palos just as it was seized—her cargo intact and all her passengers."

The Palos was released by the Basques who seized her last week at Bilbao, but part of the cargo considered "war material" and one Spanish passenger were retained.

Restitution Urged

The spokesman explained that it would be easier for "outsiders" to understand the German retaliation if they could imagine that it was a British steamer which had been seized on the high seas.

"No great power could for a moment permit such an act of piracy without retaliation," he added. "However, the whole case can be quickly liquidated by prompt restitution of the Palos cargo and the Spanish passenger."

Spanish claim Soton got to port: Page 3.

Beetles Survived Ice Age in Austria By Living in Caves Near Warm Springs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—Certain species of animal life survived the ice age in Austria by hibernating in deep caves heated by neighboring thermal springs, according to evidence compiled by Prof. Hans Strouhal, Austrian entomologist, in a thorough investigation of the big cavernal system near Villach, Carinthia, which is rich in genuine troglodytic animals.

It all started with the unexpected appearance of a small beetle, Anophthalmus mariae, discovered in the "Eggerloch," a cavern in the mountain range of the Dobratsch off Villach. For many years this tiny insect puzzled research workers, who could not account for its survival at a place which had been covered during the Pleistocene with a layer of ice estimated at more than 3000 feet thick.

The present exploration work has found a plausible explanation in the existence of underground "heating crevasses" in these parts and in the occurrence of several other varieties which, it is claimed, must likewise have found refuge in the depths of comparatively warm caves.

The earliest species among them were the troglodyte, then a cave flea-crab, Niphargus Strouhali, and two of its non-paying guests, suctorian infusoria, that lived on it and refused to miss the chance of stealing into the twentieth century.

A second group consisted of preglacial insects which had then inhabited the surface of the earth. Glaciation, it appears, drove them into the caves where some of them, adapting themselves to the underworld conditions, turned into genuine troglodytes.

Examples of these are a sort of wood louse, Androniscus cavernarum tschameri, two scorpions, Roncus stussineri and Koenenia austriaca stinyi, a scolopendra, Brachydesmus subterraneus and a wingless, double-tailed insect, Plusiocampa strouhali.

Others, apparently, tired of underworld life decided to return to the surface, when the glacial period had passed; they were a flat worm, Rynchodemus and three double-tails: Campodea augens, Plusiocampa corcyraea and Japyx confusus var. aquilonaris.

Announcement

Beginning today, the Monitor is introducing a new Column 1, Page 1, feature, entitled:

Tower Views
By Clearway

Simultaneously "The World's Day" column is discontinued.

Big Ben Skips a Boom

LONDON—Big Ben, timepiece of the Empire, pride of Londoners, the "clock that's never slow," guardian of the Houses of Parliament, went back on his word one day recently. He went back, in fact, about half an hour.

The village postmaster visiting London who made citizens guffaw when, looking at his own watch, he announced Big Ben was two minutes fast, would have had the laugh on Londoners at last.

Passers-by, peering through a morning fog, saw that Ben had stopped. It was after 9 and the clock stoutly maintained it was only a quarter to.

Mystery Finally Elucidated

At about 9:30 the foreman of a gang of painters working on the inside of the clock tower went out to see the time. He craned his neck and stared in amazement. Then he ran as fast as he could up to the top of the tower. Before he got there the clock had started again.

What happened? The foreman didn't know. He asked the painters. The painters didn't know. They didn't even know the clock had stopped.

Then the clockmakers came in and elucidated the mystery.

Dignified Boom Resumed

The painters had placed a ladder against the spindle which turns Big Ben's hands. The ladder did not stop the clock, but the weight of a man who climbed up it did. And when he came down again his weight apparently started it once more.

It was not until 10 a. m. that Big Ben began to show the correct time again. The hours boomed out just as if nothing had happened, with the same measured, dignified boom . . . boom . . . as always.

But there are probably a handful of office workers who are quite grateful; they had a good excuse for being a few minutes late.

"Oh, but it isn't as late as that, surely. I put my watch right as I passed Big Ben!"

South America Enters Year With Hopes Soaring to Peak; Conditions Best in Century

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile.—The 10 nations of South America, enhanced in stature by the peace spotlight turned upon them as a result of the recent Pan-American gathering at Buenos Aires, enter the new year with probably the best political and economic prospects since they threw off the Spanish colonial yoke a century ago.

Even though several republics are still struggling in the backwash of the "great crisis," date-lined Wall Street, November, 1929, all unanimously admit there never were such bright New Year prospects as today. Their optimism can be forgiven in the light of the noble way they, with their sister nations of the North, rang out the Old Year in the Argentine capital.

Continental Progress

The retrospect of the past year in South America affords a gratifying impression of continental recovery and progress. The process had started earlier. Even in 1933 the very urgency of the economic problems that confronted all of them had evoked a wholesome reaction and rallied the peoples in support of domestic reconstruction.

The recovery movement, steady and sure, was affected neither by the whimsicalities of national politics, such as barrack revolutions and leftist and rightist dictatorships, nor by the occasional war clouds of international misunderstanding.

This New Year's opinion is based largely on the progress achieved in the Old Year. With the Chaco and Letician problems well on the way to satisfactory solution, 1936 was devoid of international worries. The nations have had more time to tackle peace problems in which they had a common interest. There was a large increase in foreign trade, budgets were better balanced, and there were definitely higher prices for their products in the world markets—which meant more money to spend. The importance to South America of the rise in commodity values cannot be overestimated.

Important Events

From a continental viewpoint, there were several important events in 1936. The American Regional Labor Conference, held in Santiago, emphasized that South America would not be indifferent to the emigration requirements of overcrowded European countries and was prepared to open its gates to a reasonable volume of selected emigrants. The majority of the governments approached unanimity in an anti-Red front; the Atlantic seaboard powers constituted a police consortium to impede the infiltration of extremist agents.

The Latin peace movement was given great publicity in the gathering of Hispano-American Rotarians and the P. E. N. Club delegates; but the greatest step of all in the cause was the Pan-American Peace Conference, the historic results of which are still fresh in news memory.

The Argentines, of all South American peoples, have solid grounds for New Year optimism. Wheat crops and prices are satisfactory. Great Britain drove a hard bargain in renewing the Roca pact, but Argentine meat sales are fairly well guaranteed. For good or for ill, the country is closely linked to British economy. It seems to be mainly for good. At any rate, the word "crisis" has gone from the Argentine trade dictionary.

Finances in Good Shape

During 1936 extra money was spent on national defense. Finances were in good shape and trade levels satisfactory. Final returns will show the United States consolidated in its customary second place both in exports and imports. Argentina continued to be the only South American country fully discharging its original debt contracts. A November conversion operation confirmed its credit status in New York.

International prestige was further enhanced by the award of the Nobel peace prize to Foreign Minister Carlos Saavedra Lamas and his election to the Presidency of the League of Nations and the Pan-American Peace Conference. Foreign capital—even the British railroad investors, who had been having a thin time for years—reported better treatment during the year.

Brazilian optimism is more restrained for the coming year. The 1937 budget, with revenue and expenditures the highest in history, threatens a deficit of approximately $20,000,000. Despite past destruction, the country seems faced with a prospective surplus of at least 10,000,000 bags of coffee. Cotton development, astonishing as it has been, has yet to counterbalance coffee losses in the national trading sheet. As the Old Year faded foreign bondholders wondered whether the Vargas government would be able to continue the modest service on the external debt. The amounts outstanding Dec. 31 was £105,000,000, 575,000,000 francs and $171,000,000.

Erratic Movement

There has been an erratic movement in foreign trade but there are reasonable prospects of a favorable balance approximating $50,000,000 for the year. Two five year plans are being debated—each of $90,000,000—one for public works and the other for defense.

There was a marked nationalist spirit during 1936, but toward the close President Vargas, who has never been a favorite with foreign capital, seemed to be watching his step more closely. The political situation became more interesting and promises to be more so in the coming year, as the presidential elections are scheduled for September. The Integralists, or "green shirt" fascists under Plinio Salgado, have become a power in the land, and an examination of the Constitution is said to have invalidated Vargas's candidature, should it materialize, for a second consecutive term.

Chile had another year of moderate revival under the Alessandri regime, with the political forces dividing to the left and right for the March elections in 1937. Nitrate was slightly and copper mining much better. The approximate favorable trade balance December 31 was $16,000,000. The national budget had a final surplus of roughly $5,000,000. Official figures will not be available until February.

Almost Boom Level

Peruvians can wish themselves a happy New Year and rest reasonably assured that it will be happy—economically. Trade has been at almost boom levels for the last 12 months, and the country continues to be the only one in South America without exchange control. Politically, Peru starts off in 1937 under a constitutional cloud.

President Benavides, who hitherto has won praise for his sagacity and moderation, refused to "hand over" to the Leftist leader who apparently won the October general elections. He allowed himself to be re-elected for a further three-year period by a Congress whose mandate had expired. Fear of the Leftists—especially the "Apristas"—dictated this extralegal action, and President Benavides now governs with military backing. Electoral repercussions may be delayed if the trade boom continues.

Early in 1937 Col. Rafael Franco will celebrate his first anniversary as "totalitarian" dictator of Paraguay. Judging by 1936 experiences, his 1937 prospects are none too bright. Rigid censorship prevented the flow of impartial news, but repeated reports of revolt, labor trouble and wholesale arrests made the outside world believe that Colonel Franco was having a hard time to remain on top. His old comrades are demanding more liberalism, the Cabinet totters periodically, and the trade outlook is bad.

Better Trading

In Bolivia, where another army colonel—David Toro—has been dictator since June, there is better trading. The improved price of tin should set the country on its feet again, despite Chaco war attrition and the unsuccessful totalitarian experiments. There is labor conscription in both countries and shortage of manpower has made selected immigration a paramount issue for 1937.

Better harvests of coffee, cotton, rice and kapok have improved Ecuadorean prospects for 1937, but sustained recovery will be necessary to dissipate the uncertainty generated by reduced foreign trading in recent years. Domestic manufacturing has helped to buoy up the domestic position. The advent of New Year finds the government principally concerned with the growth of radicalism. The military dictatorship that succeeded the presidency of Jose Velasco Ibarra has specialized in an anti-red drive. That the communist peril is a real one was proved only a few weeks back when several score soldiers perished in an unsuccessful revolt.

The leftist government of Colombia, headed by President Lopez, made a number of radical experiments during the course of the year and threatens to swerve much further to the left in 1937. The New Year was ushered in with new constitutional provisions authorizing seizure of private property without compensation and there were whisperings of a conservative revolution.

Omnibus Banking Law

The Old Year commenced with the promulgation of the so-called omnibus banking law by which the state strengthened its grip of national finances. The foreign trade structure did not appear affected by daring domestic experiments. Colombia, in fact, improved its position as the world's second largest producer of coffee, which accounts for 60 per cent of its exports. Ninety per cent of the coffee goes to the United States.

In Venezuela—frequently forgotten in the South American picture—President Contreras, so far, has well performed the peculiarly difficult tasks that were the inheritance of the 30-year dictatorship of General Gomez. The New Year will see a continuation of his forward, nationalist program in which both rightists and leftists have been able to forget many of their differences. During 1936 Lopez made a great effort in behalf of the "forgotten man" in agriculture. A labor law was also enacted on traditional South American lines. The leftists, however, are not completely assuaged, and more difficulties are expected to come from their side of the political fence during the coming year.

Uruguay, after its experience with the Soviet diplomatic mission, which it expelled December, 1935, adopted a sterner attitude toward the communists during the following year. It was anxious, apparently, to dispel the unfavorable impression created in neighboring countries who had suffered from propaganda based on Montevideo. Today President Tarra appears to have a stronger grip on the Government than at any previous time, and, if trade continues to improve, the political position should be bettered in 1937. This country, like Argentina, benefits from British economic links.

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New Chief

© Harris & Ewing
Frank J. Wilson
Appointed Head of United States Secret Service

Secret Service Head Quits Office; Glad U. S. Owes Him Something

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (AP)—With the close of 1936 William H. Moran, 72, ended 54 years with the secret service and after making some rueful remarks about the government's pension system, began looking for a new job "to support wife and daughter."

The ex-chief of the famous agency which protects the President and runs down counterfeiters declared the pension system "gives me the munificent sum of $1500 a year." As chief he drew $9000.

Mr. Moran, whose memory contains countless never-disclosed secrets of state, was retired automatically under the law because of age. Frank J. Wilson, former internal revenue bureau agent, became chief, and Joseph E. Murphy, for 37 years a secret service agent, was named assistant.

Calling Mr. Moran to his office for a farewell handshake, Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau told the veteran that "the Government owes you a great debt of gratitude."

"I am glad someone owes me something," Mr. Moran replied, unexpectedly. "It's a question from now on what I'll use for money."

Chicago to Enforce the Law—If Demand Is Strong Enough

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Jan. 2—The law's the law and if there's enough demand, it's going to be enforced.

Chicago theater managers who have been using the "bank night" or "screeno" premium plan as an inducement to patrons during slack week days didn't at first think the Chicago Better Business Bureau's claim that the idea was illegal would get very far. Though many of them, especially those of the large chains, really wished they could get rid of the costly system, there was little stir over the bureau campaign, and at least no steps were taken toward a voluntary cessation of the premium plan.

But the bureau's position, it has developed, not only was sound but did get it some place. First, the Illinois Attorney General declared the giving away of premiums or prizes was in effect a lottery and violated a state law.

Mayor Edward J. Kelly of Chicago saw no harm in the thing, but his corporation council did find that it also was against a city ordinance. So the police were ordered to arrest offenders. Some 16 were booked and released on bond before the Mayor asked that no more be arrested, that they merely be served with summonses.

Most theaters have decided to stop their bank and screeno nights and run a better chance of keeping their licenses. Among the first to voluntarily cancel the prize nights were the Balaban and Katz, and Warner Brothers chain theaters.

With the threat of a theater-manager-filled jail, and also the prospects for "easy money" gone, the situation awaits court action on Jan. 15, when a test case is expected to be arranged.

Meanwhile Alderman Walter J. Orlikoski, who says he has seen prize money won twice by "poor people who needed it", proposes on ordinance to repeal the old one and allow the lotteries.

The Better Business Bureau pushes the campaign here not as a moral issue but as a matter of sound business practice. Other cities are having similar experiences, it is found. Commercialized gambling, the bureau contends, doesn't create confidence, nor build a sound, permanent clientele.

Foreign Trade Up, U. S. Imports Gain In Raw Materials

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31—American foreign trade, rising in the first nine months of 1936 to a level not exceeded since 1930, reveals in its details several fundamental facts about the flow of commerce in and out of the United States.

One fact is that the great increase in American imports in 1936—which the high-tariff advocates might weep and wail over—was very largely in crude materials. This meant that American factories were working faster in processing such materials. Included in this category were crude rubber, which went up 21 per cent; raw silk up 9 per cent; fur skins 61 per cent; raw hides and skins 27 per cent; unmanufactured wool 84 per cent; unmanufactured cotton, 79 per cent, and so on.

Great Britain First

Another fact is that one-third of the United States' total export trade was with two countries alone: Great Britain and Canada. Britain remains the best customer, buying $295,978,000 in the first nine months of 1936, in increase of 9.6 per cent over last year. But Canada was running a close second, as a customer of the United States, under the influence of the reciprocal trade agreement. Canadian purchases in the same nine months ran to $227,035,000, or 13.8 per cent greater than in 1935.

Other parts of the British Empire continued to buy American goods in greater abundance. South Africa having increased 32.2 per cent, Australia 12.3 per cent, New Zealand 32.2 per cent, West Africa 43.4 per cent, and Malaya 13.2 per cent.

These facts indicate the sturdy trade ties already forged between the United States and the "sterling area" of the British nations. Great Britain alone buys more American goods than the whole of Latin America combined. Sales to Mexico, our leading Latin-American market, amounted to $54,848,000. Cuba was second best, with $48,819,000. Argentina bought $39,976,000 worth, and Brazil $34,843,000.

Japan Stands Third

Another striking fact was the place of Japan, which was the third best customer. It bought $137,109,000 worth, or more than all of the South American nations, leaving out Central America.

The extent of American foreign trade with Great Britain reveals the pressure which would be brought should another European war break out and neutrality legislation bind the American Government to prohibit much of this trade. Prospective neutrals in such a war take but a small share of American exports at present.

Another important fact indicated by these foreign trade figures is the strengthening of price levels both in the United States and abroad. Export prices in 1936 are 12 per cent above the 1931-35 five-year average, and import prices 13 per cent higher.

The following record of nine-month foreign trade since 1928 traces the downward drop and slow upward climb of world business: 1928, $6,627,000,000; 1929, $7,204,000,000; 1930, $5,353,000,000; 1930, $5,353,000,000; 1931, $3,460,000,000; 1932, $2,203,000,000; 1933, $2,141,000,000; 1934, $2,783,000,000; 1935, $3,074,000,000; 1936, $3,499,000,000. But that international recovery has not followed as fast an upward curve as domestic production is shown by the fact that by value American exports are only two-thirds of the way back to 1930, and not quite half of the way to 1929. Domestic production is now practically at the 1930 levels.

Napoleon Estate Sold To du Pont Executive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCESS ANNE, Md., Jan. 2—Beverly, fine old Eastern Shore estate near here, intended as a refuge for Napoleon had not his escape from St. Helena been thwarted, has just been sold to William Perry, of Wilmington, a du Pont executive.

The great house is surrounded by 600 acres and was bought by Jerome Bonapart for the emperor. It was completed in 1797, after having been 20 years under construction. The central hallway is 12 feet wide and the great colonial stairway is hand-carved of native walnut.

Beverly has long housed a large collection of rare antiques.

WPA Lieutenant Resigns

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (AP)—Thad Holt, an assistant administrator of the Works Progress Administration, resigned today to enter private business in Alabama. He resided in Birmingham before coming to Washington.

Raising of Cotton Through Concrete Startles Growers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LAGRANGE, Ga.—Even more turmoil in the sociological situation of the cotton belt than has been foreseen from the new mechanical cotton picker may grow out of an experiment with growing cotton through holes in concrete, which is being conducted here by L. E. Floyd, warehouse operator and agricultural research scientist.

While the mechanical cotton picker, if it is proved practical, will decimate rural employment for two weeks in each year, the cement surfaced cotton field will practically eliminate all human labor on the crop after each year's planting.

While cotton fields throughout Dixie were parching under this summer's drought, the stalks growing through Mr. Floyd's 50 x 100 foot concrete platform flourished into the same bumper production as it did the preceding year, with no artificial watering or other attention. Most of the 200 plants produced more than 150 bolls, even in this dry weather, while a 50-boll plant from any farm in the vicinity is considered county fair material even in a wet year.

Bored Small Holes

The idea was born when Mr. Floyd noticed a few stalks of volunteer cotton growing through the concrete platform near his warehouse which had previously been used for loading bales. He noted that it seemed to do well, so the following year he bored small holes through to the soil below at regular intervals, and planted seed from each of several varieties popular in the region.

This planting produced virtually 100 percent perfect stalks, with so many well developed bolls on each that agricultural experts from many southern colleges came to examine, and to begin similar experiments on their college farming stations.

The explanation of this phenomenal production, which on a large scale would mean more than four bales to the acre, is simple, they say. The surrounding concrete prevents the growth of weeds to sap the soil of vitality intended for the cotton plants, and it effectively protects the delicate hair roots of the cotton plant which provide a large proportion of nourishment from the destructive edge of the chopper's hoe.

Loss to Labor

In this phase is seen the employment problem, for if it is shown that a farmer can produce four times as much cotton an acre on a cement surfaced field as the best land can produce under ordinary circumstances, and at the same time need only about ten man-hours of labor an acre for the entire season, it will mean that about 8,000,000 people will lose three months' employment each year.

It will also mean that the south could produce four times as much cotton each year as it does today, and, if the idea were taken up by other cotton-raising countries, it could have revolutionary effects on the world's economic balance.

The agriculture scientists explain that this cotton's complete ignoring of the devastating drought of this summer was due to the fact that the concrete preserved the moisture in the soil several times longer than an exposed surface could, while minimizing temperature changes from night to day. This, it seems, would assure a bumper crop every season, regardless of any meterological irregularities.

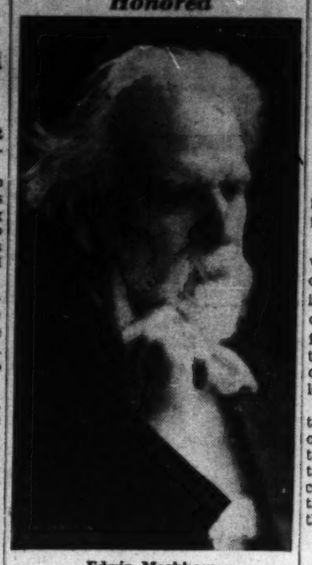
At present, the expansion of the experiment on a large scale is held back by the prohibitive cost of concrete surfacing, which is estimated at more than $4000 an acre. A substitute more within reach of the farmer's pocketbook is sure to be found sooner or later, however, Mr. Floyd believes, pointing out that the pineapple plantations of Hawaii vastly increase production by covering the ground with a heavy weather-resistant type of paper.

U. S. Asks State Lists Of Insurance Taxpayers

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (AP)—The Government called for certified lists today of employers who pay unemployment insurance taxes in their states. The state taxes will be checked against employers' claims for credit under the federal unemployment insurance tax of 1 per cent on 1936 pay rolls.

Under the law, employers who pay unemployment insurance taxes in 35 states and the District of Columbia will be exempt from part of the federal levy. Forms to show how much is paid by each employer in state unemployment taxes have been prepared. State officials must return these to the revenue bureau before March 15.

Honored



Edwin Markham
Author of "The Man With the Hoe."

Academy of Poets Awards Markham $5000 Fellowship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 31—Edwin Markham, author of "The Man With the Hoe," and other poems, has been awarded $5000 by the Academy of American Poets. The academy was organized two years ago to reward financially certain outstanding American poets who could not otherwise devote their entire energies to the writing of poetry.

Mr. Markham's award is a special one, announced yesterday by the academy as a forerunner of its regular $5000 fellowships. The number of these fellowships, covering a period of one year each, is to be determined by the academy's funds. In November of last year it sponsored the Poetry Ball, which netted several thousand dollars.

Included among the academy's sponsors are Mrs. Calvin Coolidge, Mrs. John H. Hammond, Fritz Kreisler, Bishop Manning, Eugene O'Neill, just awarded the Nobel prize in literature; Max Steuer, and Owen D. Young.

Award of regular fellowships, which may number 10 or 12, may begin in 1937 or 1938, according to Mrs. Marie Bullock, founder and treasurer of the acadamy.

Civil Suit Is Filed Against Air Company In Crash Near Macon

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 2 (AP)—United States District Attorney Maurice M. Milligan filed a $3500 civil suit yesterday against Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc., for alleged violations of regulations in the operation of an airliner that crashed near Macon, Mo., May 7, 1935, killing five. Three survived.

One victim of the crash was Senator Bronson M. Cutting of New Mexico.

Otto Schmfd, assistant federal district attorney, said the alleged violations of Air Commerce Department regulations set out in the petition did not constitute negligence on the part of T. W. A. and that the action was not a criminal case.

The petition, filed in federal court, alleged seven violations and asked judgment of $500 on each count.

One count involved a technicality in the transport license of Harvey Bolton, pilot who was killed.

Others alleged that Mr. Bolton had not taken his quarterly medical examination; that Kenneth H. Greeson, also killed, was co-pilot in violation of the waiver of the 8-hour flight time limitation; that the plane did not have sufficient fuel and oil to carry it 45 minutes beyond its destination; that Mr. Bolton should have been ordered to land at Amarillo or Wichita after his two-way communication failed, and that the company directed Mr. Bolton to land when weather conditions were below the minimum.

The petition alleged the company violated regulations in directing J. D. Graves, pilot of a ship that preceded Mr. Bolton's to Kansas City, to land when weather conditions were poor.

Language Teachers Choose Yale Man

WILLIAMSBURG, Va., Dec. 31 (AP)—Eduard Prokosch, professor of German at Yale University, was elected president of the Modern Language Association of America at its general meeting here today at the college of William and Mary. The association will meet in Chicago in 1937.

In Phi Beta Kappa Hall, the more than 800 delegates who made the trip from Richmond by train and bus heard their president, Dr. Carleton Brown of New York University, deliver his annual address, and elected three distinguished scholars of other countries to honorary membership in the association. They were Paul Hazard, professor of comparative literature at the College of France; Andreas Heusler of the University of Basel, Switzerland, and Daniel Jones of the University of London, phonetician.

Accepting the report of the nominating committee, the association chose J. S. P. Tatlock of the University of California English department, as first vice-president; Dean Marjorie H. Nicholson of Smith College, second vice-president, and Karl Young of the Yale English department as its representative to the American Council of Learned Societies, from 1937 to 1941.

Charles G. Orgood of Princeton, George F. Havens of Ohio State and Kenneth B. Murdock of Harvard were elected to the executive council during the opening day of the convention in Richmond, it was announced.

Overcrowding Made Illegal; Landlord and Tenant Held Liable in New British Law

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 2—Overcrowding in houses in Britain became a punishable offense yesterday.

Under the Housing Act of 1935, of which these new provisions against overcrowding form the second part, if more than the permitted number of persons lives in any house it is in future an offense on the part of both the tenant who causes the overcrowding and the landlord who allows it.

Jan. 1 was the appointed day for the launching of a great new attack on slums here. From yesterday it is to be the duty of 1290 local authorities in Britain to see that all existing cases of overcrowding are abated at the earliest possible moment and that no new cases occur.

Notices Posted for Weeks

For some weeks past notices have been posted on public halls in each administrative district declaring in large type that citizens are warned that the new year sees overcrowding made punishable.

Landlords and tenants are warned that local authorities and their agents are now empowered to enter houses to see whether the statutory number of persons allowed to live in any house is exceeded, and that difficult cases must be brought immediately to the attention of the authorities concerned.

According to the notices a house is overcrowded if more than the following number of persons are living in it:

Two persons if it consists of one room.

Three persons if it consists of two rooms.

Five persons if it consists of three rooms.

Seven and a half persons if it consists of four rooms.

Ten persons if it consists of five rooms.

A house is also deemed overcrowded if two persons of opposite sex over 10 years of age are caused to sleep in one room, unless man and wife.

Rent Books to Contain Law

In future, all rent books are required to contain a summary of the provisions of the Housing Act against overcrowding.

It is an offense for a landlord to let a house, or a room, if he has reason to believe it will be overcrowded.

It is also an offense for a tenant to take a house, or room, knowing he will cause it to be overcrowded. But, it is not an offense if the house becomes overcrowded after the tenant has occupied it, provided he applies to the local authority for alternative accommodation.

So sweeping is this reform, it is said here, that in a number of towns it will be some time before abatement of overcrowding takes place. If the law were rigidly applied, a large proportion of persons in many poor areas would be homeless. As a consequence, local authorities are empowered to issue licenses authorizing temporary overcrowding. But, no fresh overcrowding can occur without the knowledge of the local authority, because all such cases must be reported, either by the tenant or the landlord.

Towns Plan Careful Watch

A strict watch is to be kept by towns on this question, and as a result of the law, authorities will be able to proceed with the demolition of slums in the way that is most convenient to them. This suggests, the Ministry of Health claims, that abatement of slum conditions will progress more smoothly and steadily than previously.

The Act also imposes on medical officers the duty of including in future reports statistical information relating to overcrowding in their area. In this way it is hoped to keep the public informed as exactly as possible on the progress of slum clearance.

Roumania's 'Newspaper Row'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST—The press chorus of Bucharest is discordant and raucous—the most raucous in the Balkans.

Altogether about 24 dailies receive millions of dollars yerly from their readers and advertisers and some are rich, yet they have almost no foreign correspondents and most of them give very little information even about constructive and hopeful developments in Roumania itself.

If one wishes to appreciate the Roumanian people, let him leave unread the Roumanian press.

Editorial Cannonading

In the morning as you arise, you're greeted by the long-range artillery of Roumania's "Fleet Street." First, comes Universul, which is cannon No. 1, defender of Roumanianism. It booms against democrats, liberals, pacifists, Reds, Jews, Hungarians, and other foreigners. It exerts more influence upon public opinion in Roumania than any other private institution.

Against it booms the cannon, Dimineatsa (Morning). It is democratic, and pacific, and until recently has been Jewish. It defends progressive ideas. It is sometimes sparkling and bright. It has been so bitterly attacked of late that it has changed hands and sings the same song in milder tones.

Patriotism and Economics

Then comes Curentul (the Current). It is more like a torrent. It is patriotic, fascistic, anti-Jewish, anti-minority, anti-democratic. It is more interesting, scintillating, subtle than Universul. It is the model of most modern Roumanian papers.

Argus is a standard economic paper, devoted to trade, industry and finance. It is moderate, avoids banal demagoguery, and the toadying to dangerous prejudices. It is in the opinion of many the best Roumanian paper. Prezentul is another financial paper. It is new and has not attained the standing or influence of Argus.

A Cultural Daily

Rampa is devoted to literature and art. It speaks well for the Roumanians that they support a purely cultural daily. That is the morning crop—the harvest of the big papers with 16 to 24 pages.

By the time you get through them, the forenoon and noon papers are ready. They are not cannon, but popguns—all but one, Epoca. It is of high quality. Before Epoca reaches the newsstands the tabloid Tempo (Time) is bellowing on the street through the mouths of a hundred news boys and girls. It has screaming headlines, meager contents, and few opinions. Tempo keeps coming out at frequent intervals and sells in large numbers for half a cent each copy.

Noisy Midday Tabloids

Its rival is Credentsa (Faith), which noisily appears at noon and also shrieks sensational, unimportant news at half a cent a copy. Capitala and Gazeta are two more boisterous noon sisters. And 100,000 read these midday tabloids.

The evening crop begins to appear shortly after one's nap, and is both copious and vitriolic.

Chief among them is Porunca Vremii (the Imperative of the Hour), largely devoted to unrestrained attacks on Jews, Masons and Democrats. It shows no mercy. It calls itself in its sub-title, a "Christian Soldier."

Defense and Reform

Very closely allied to it is a weekly paper, Apararea Nationala (National Defense), which presents itself as a "Christian propagandist." Its sign is the swastika. There are others in the anti-Jewish front.

Indreptarea (Reform) is the last relic of a political remnant; it is the organ of the People's party, and contains just two pages, which each day, for many years, have proclaimed that the Government is on the eve of falling, and that the People's party is about to come to power.

Mathematicians Hold North Carolina Session

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., Dec. 31 (AP)—Members of the American Mathematical Society came here today from Duke University to continue their forty-third annual meeting.

At the business session yesterday, Prof. R. L. Moore of the University of Texas was elected president to succeed Prof. Solomon Lefachetz of Princeton University. Other officers elected were: Prof. J. L. Walsh, Harvard, vice-president; Prof. P. A. Smith, Columbia, treasurer, and Prof. T. R. Hollcroft, Wells College, secretary.

Cornell Gets $673,740

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 2—An anonymous gift of $110,000 to the Cornell University general endowment fund was announced by Charles D. Bostwick, comptroller of the university today. He said that of the total gifts, amounting to $673,740, for the last half of the year, $430,006 went to the endowment fund.

Total gifts to the university for the fiscal year 1935-'36 were placed at $781,487.

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China's 'New Life' Movement: Ancient Civilization Breaks Under Rush of Western Ideas

China's Coming of Age—Fourth of Five Articles

By William Henry Chamberlin

Monitor Representative in the Far East, Who Has Just Completed a Tour of the Main Points Affected by the Critical Turn of Events in China.

NANKING — It is impossible to understand China's political coming of age without knowing something of the "New Life" movement which has been sponsored by Gen. and Mme. Chiang Kai-shek. For this movement has a double aspect. It is at once a code of moral philosophy and a guide to practical action.

What China has experienced during the last generation is much more than the collapse of a decadent imperial system. It is the break-up of an old civilization under the impact of Western ideas and Western inventions. The political chaos that has naturally accompanied the discarding of many traditional practices in favor of modern ideas which are often imperfectly understood.

Strain of Adjustment

Japan, like China, had to face the psychological strain of adjustment to Western and modern ways of life. But Japan retained, as a stabilizing force, its strongly inculcated popular sense of reverence for its line of Emperors—"unbroken through ages eternal." China, on the other hand, was for many years a rudderless ship. Widespread illiteracy and complete isolation from public affairs, which characterized the position of the masses, made any real functioning of democracy impossible. It was 15 years after the fall of the empire before a political party, the Kuomintang, began to serve as a focal point of national unity. It is only still more recently that Chiang has emerged as an outstanding, unchallenged national leader, roughly comparable to Mussolini in Italy, Hitler in Germany, Stalin in the Soviet Union and Ataturk in Turkey.

In trying to give the Chinese people a coherent philosophy of life and action General Chiang has laid special stress on the four ancient Chinese virtues, "li," "i," "lien" and "ch'ih," which may be translated as etiquette, justice, integrity and conscientiousness.

Started by Officers

The New Life movement originated with the Officers' Moral Endeavor Association, an organization planned to inistill higher standards of military and civic conduct into the Chinese officers and which was strongly supported by Chiang Kai-shek.

It received its most general application in Kiangsi, the province which had been most seriously affected by communism. The Generalissimo and his associates felt that there could be no better place to experiment with a movement of individual and social regeneration than a province which had felt the stirring of challenging new ideas.

This, incidentally, is not the only instance when China's political coming of age has been stimulated by hostile external forces. There can be little doubt that Japanese pressure today is the strongest force making for Chinese unity, just as the Communist challenge unmistakably speeded up the Nanking Government's own program of social reform and administrative welfare work.

Chiang Values Movement

The following excerpts from General Chiang's writings show the significance which he attaches to the movement:

"The main object of the New Life movement is to substitute a rational for an irrational life, and to achieve this we must observe 'li,' 'i,' 'lien' and 'ch'ih' in our daily activities. By observing these virtues it is hoped that rudeness and vulgarity will be got rid of and that the life of our people will be more refined in accordance with cultural and artistic standards. . . .

"We have to make people work harder and spend less, and the officials be honest. This is the primary cause of the strength of present-day Italy and Germany. . . .

"By observing these virtues it is hoped that social and official disorder will be remedied and that people will become more military minded. Our people must have military training. As a preliminary, we must acquire the habits of orderliness, cleanliness, simplicity, frugality, promptness and exactness."

All Chinese in It

Theoretically every Chinese is a member of the New Life movement. Active membership in practice is restricted to the more earnest and most socially minded. The aims of the movement are numerous and varied and range in importance from combating nation-wide evils like opium addiction and corruption in office to minor sumptuary regulations, such as forbidding smoking on the streets and fining individuals who appear on the streets with gowns or jackets unbuttoned. Enforcement varies a good deal according to locality. It is most severe in Kiangsi and least observable in a cosmopolitan center like Shanghai. There is a definite effort to make Nanking a "model capital"; and such vices and diversions as opium-smoking, the use of "sing-song girls" in restaurants and dancing, are frowned on.

There is a puritanical streak in the New Life movement. Cleanliness—which, it must be said, few Chinese have ever seemed to place next to godliness—and thrift are strongly emphasized. Desperately poor as the majority of the Chinese are, the average family will go to great expense on such occasions as weddings and funerals. New Life is supposed to do away with this, to encourage simplicity and economy on such occasions. One substitute for the old-fashioned wedding is the so-called mass marriage, when a large number of couples are simultaneously joined in wedlock by the magistrate, without any of the customary extravagant feasting.

Streets Cleaner

New Life may be given much of the credit for such improvement as may be noticed in the cleanliness of streets and railway cars and boats; there is certainly room for much more progress in this field. Equally typical of its methods was the recent breaking up of gang domination on one of the Chinese shipping lines on the Yangtse, where passengers were not given food and berths unless they paid exorbitant tips to the stewards. The average Chinese railway station now presents a more orderly appearance; and a system of licensing, numbering and standing in line has eliminated the throngs of milling coolies who formerly descended on the newly arrived traveler, clamoring for the right to carry his baggage and pull him in a ricksha.

The New Life movement is often criticized by Chinese and foreign radicals on the ground that it confines itself to moral platitudes and trivial regulation of behavior without attacking the deep-seated causes of poverty in China. It is certainly true that much of the squalor of Chinese life is an unavoidable accompaniment of poverty and can only be eliminated when the masses of the people enjoy a higher standard of living. At the same time any advance, however small, in cleanliness, sanitation and public order seems to represent just so much clear gain.

Missionaries Like It

The New Life movement has been greeted enthusiastically by many foreign missionaries, who see in it an effort to apply the social principles of Christianity. One missionary attached to the American Board Mission, George W. Shepherd, is an active organizer and leader of the movement. Mr. Shepherd had the unusual and exciting experience of being hunted about his area of work in Fukien province, near the Kiangsi border, when the Reds were in control of that part of the country; and much of his enthusiasm for the New Life movement is based on his belief that it represents a constructive alternative to communism.

"New Life is China's answer to communism," he said to me when I talked with him in his office here. "Decent, honest government, lower taxes, social welfare work, more education and proper recreation, these are the things the New Life movement stands for. And they will do more to defeat communism in China than a fleet of bombing airplanes."

Gion Hoko Festival in Japan

Courtesy Asia Magazine

Winner of First Prize in Photographic Contest

Color and Animated Action Combined in Rare Artistry

The judges in the contest for unusual photographs of the Orient had more than 1800 entries to choose from. Twenty-seven lands were represented in the competition conducted by Asia magazine.

Among the contestants were ambassadors, retired army officers, sailors, professors and teachers, missionaries, archaeologists, authors, playwrights, lecturers and tourists.

Small prints received the same consideration in the judging as enlargements. Haruo Sekimori of Osaka captures one first prize.

Loyalists Capture 3 Towns In Push Northeast of Madrid

MADRID, Jan. 2 (AP)—Madrid forces, supported by aviation machine-gunners, captured three strategic towns in the Guadalajara sector, a War Office bulletin announced today.

The three towns, situated along the highway leading from Madrid northeastward through Guadalajara province, are Algora, Ablenques and Mirabueno, the War Ministry reported.

Socialist air squadrons, it said, reinforced a frontal attack on fascist concentrations by machine gun attacks on enemy cavalry and infantry columns.

After a nine-hour insurgent attack, defense lines around the besieged capital were unchanged. The fascists battered the devastated university city area in Madrid's northwest and the Casa del Campo park district in the west from 11 a. m. New Year's Day until 8 p. m. but were reported unable to gain a foothold.

Squadrons of insurgent airplanes circled over Madrid, skimming government trenches on the outskirts, but apparently were on reconnaissance service only.

On the front northwest of Madrid, where government militiamen have defended mountainous passes to Madrid almost since the outbreak of the civil war, an artillery duel was reported at Guadarrama and Lozoyuela.

Authorities announced they were studying plans to alleviate Madrid's suffering from food and fuel shortages.

Defense junta officials said they were considering the possibility of cooking and canning three meals each day in large quantities to be sold at very cheap prices.

Use of central kitchens, they said, would be expected to conserve dwindling supplies of coal and oil and avoid the long lines of women who wait now for their provisions at the doors of groceries.

Spanish Claim Freighter Escaped Capture And Got Safely to Port

BAYONNE, France, Jan. 2 (AP)—Dispatches from the Spanish Socialist city of Bilbao today said the Spanish armed freighter Soton had escaped capture by the Nazi cruiser Königsberg after a government airplane forced the German warship to retire.

The Soton was reported to have escaped capture by running aground on the Spanish coast during a maneuver in which the Königsberg opened fire on the freighter.

A government plane was said to have flown over the Königsberg which then retired, the dispatches said, outside of Spanish territorial waters.

The Soton was reported undamaged and able to continue toward Santander.

The Bilbao dispatches said the Königsberg was cruising along the coast yesterday when it signaled the Soton which was proceeding from Bilbao to Santander.

The captain of the cruiser was said to have demanded that one of the Soton's officers come aboard the Königsberg and the second officer complied.

Aboard the German cruiser, the reports said, he was asked to sign a declaration recognizing that the Soton had been halted in retaliation for the seizure of the freighter Palos by Basque nationalists off Bilbao.

The Soton also was ordered to change its route and go to an insurgent port under escort of the Königsberg, the dispatches reported.

The second officer was said then to have returned to the Soton and to have informed the captain of the German demand, whereupon he ordered full steam toward shore running the freighter aground.

The Königsberg was said to have opened fire immediately, but failed to score a hit.

Then as a Spanish Government plane flew to the rescue and circled low over the Königsberg, the German ship, the Bilbao report said, ceased firing and put out to sea.

A few hours later the Soton succeeded in returning to deep water and continued toward Santander.

The Bilbao reports said the fact that the Soton was able to run aground a few moments after being accosted proved that it was within Spanish territorial waters when attacked by the German cruiser.

Newspapers Called Guard of Democracy

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 2 (AP)—Journalism was pictured as "the safeguard of democracy" by George Henry Payne, member of the Federal Communications Commission, in a paper read here on Thursday. The paper, which discussed the relative public influence of newspaper and radio, was presented to the annual convention of the American Association of Teachers of Journalism in the commissioner's absence. "Journalism is the safeguard of democracy even when journalism is prejudiced," the paper declared. "It is an institution. Radio is but an instrument."

Blair Converse, head of the department of technical journalism of Iowa State University, was elected president of the association. He succeeded Gayle C. Walker of the University of Nebraska.

The association named O. W. Riegel, head of the Lee School of Journalism, Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va., vice-president, and re-elected its secretary-treasurer, H. H. Herbert, director of the school of journalism of the University of Oklahoma.

D. K. E. Elects Officers At Rochester Meeting

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 31 (AP)—The ninety-second annual convention of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity closed here last night with a banquet at which it was announced Philadelphia would be the location of next year's gathering.

An award of $250 for outstanding improvement in scholarship was presented to the Beta Chi chapter, of Western Reserve University, by Joseph P. Kasper of Vermont, chairman of the council. Ogden Reid, editor of the New York Herald Tribune, was elected honorary president. Bern Budd Jr. of Trinity College, was named president.

Virginia Negro College Gets $507,273 From PWA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 2—The Virginia State College for Negroes at Petersburg will receive $508,273 from the PWA for its construction project, it was announced here. At the offices of Sheridan B. Gorman, acting state director of the PWA.

The allotment consists of a loan of $279,000 and a grant of $228,273 to aid in the erection of an administration building, a science hall and a library building.

Prohibition Party Aims at 1940 With Conference Plan

CHICAGO, Jan. 2 (AP)—The Prohibition Party has mapped a four year program to build its political fences for 1940. National Chairman Edward E. Blake said that work would begin the first week in February to establish a strong organization in every state by entering tickets in all local and state elections.

The program calls for division of the nation into eight regions, with a representative of the national headquarters in charge of each. States will then be subdivided by grouping counties, with from three to 15 counties linked for conferences.

Mr. Blake said that he or Dr. D. Leigh Colvin of New York, the party's 1936 presidential candidate, would appear at each conference. The first will be held in Georgia about Feb. 1, he said, and after the southeastern states have been covered, the work will be shifted to New England. He said this phase of the program would require a year or two.

Part of the effort will be directed, he said, toward "repeal of burdensome laws making filing by new parties difficult." Prohibition candidates were on the ballot in 25 states this year. Mr. Blake said the party was organized in 35 states.

Breach of Promise Suit Ban Held Valid

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 31 (AP)—The Court of Appeals held constitutional today the part of New York State's law banning breach of promise suits. In a unanimous decision, the court ruled on the breach of promise aspect of the law but did not decide the constitutionality of the measure with respect to seduction and alienation of affections.

In an opinion written by Associate Judge Irving G. Hubbs, the court said:

"We are convinced that the legislature in passing the statute acted within its constitutional power to regulate the marriage relation for the public welfare. Realizing that the statute as a whole presents other constitutional questions, we confine our decision to the facts presented in this case."

The state's highest court affirmed a decision of the appellate division, first department, dismissing a $25,000 breach of promise suit brought by Catherine Fearon, New York city nurse, against Charles Treanor, also of New York city.

Roman Catholics In Reich Pledge Aid to Halt Reds

BERLIN, Jan. 2 (AP)—Germany's Roman Catholics will support wholeheartedly Reichsführer Hitler in his move to defend Central Europe against Bolshevism, a pastoral letter being read from pulpits on Sunday pledges. At the same time the letter deplores tendencies in the state to regard the Roman Catholic Church as an enemy.

Bolshevism, moving westward from Russia, has its eyes particularly on Germany, the letter states, adding that "Bolshevism possesses in Russia an enormous number of arms-bearing men, as well as the raw materials of war in quantities unequalled by any other European nation."

It continues:

"The Führer-Reichschancellor saw the onmarch of Bolshevism from afar and bent his mind and energies toward deflecting this terrible menace from our German people and the whole western world.

Support Führer

"The German bishops regard it as their duty to support with all means at their disposal the head of the German Reich in this defensive struggle."

It says that although there may be isolated dreamers who can imagine the possibilities of a reconciliation between Bolshevism and the Roman Catholic church, it is a falsehood and calumny to suggest that Roman Catholics would combine with Communists against the third Reich.

"We Catholics," it says, "know that if Moscow's armies should—which God forbid—carry the Red flag victoriously through Central and Western Europe, everything would be transformed into ruin and churchly life also would be plunged into chaos and destruction.

"The triumph of Bolshevism would strike the church equally with the present-day state—indeed, it would wreck havoc first and most ferociously against the church."

Protest to Berlin

Because German Roman Catholics are so keenly aware of this situation, the letter states, they are doubly grieved to see existing a tendency to regard every Roman Catholic truly loyal to his church as a hidden enemy of the state.

They view with anxiety, it asserts, the aggressive propaganda of the so-called Germanic faith movement "which would substitute for Christianity a nature cult of flesh and blood."

Roman Catholics, it continues, "deplore the school law and school dictatorship which in certain provinces more or less exclude or take into no account the wishes of parents in the education of their children."

Despite all these things, the letter says, Roman Catholics are ready to give the state its due "support of the Führer in his defense against Bolshevism and in his other tasks.

"But we must insist that there be no further talk to the effect that after Bolshevism as the state's enemy No. 1 be vanquished, the Catholic Church will be dealt with as the state's enemy No. 2."

Open House Marks Coral Gables Jan. 1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORAL GABLES, Fla., Jan. 2—New Year's Day in the South was celebrated with much of the traditional ceremony associated with the holiday. Many of the winter colonists kept "open house." The day was marked also by the arrival of many visitors from the North who will participate in the festivities scheduled for January.

One of the prominent sports events on the calendar for the month here is the fifth annual Miami Biltmore tennis championship, which goes into the first round of play tomorrow on the clay courts with four of the country's ranking players in the competition. Aiming at the title held by Charles Harris of Palm Beach, will be Don Budge of Los Angeles; Frankie Parker, Milwaukee; Bryan "Bitsy" Grant, Atlanta; Bobby Riggs. The tournament will continue through Jan. 10.

Plans are being carried forward for the President's Birthday Ball, Jan. 30.

Women Are Urged to Learn How to Work for Public Office

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 2—For those who think that the representation of women in public office is low, Miss Charl O. Williams, president of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women has a word of encouragement and some statistics to show in a number of states the number of women elected to local, state or federal positions is definitely on the increase.

"There are 50,000 offices to which women have been eligible since equal suffrage was granted 16 years ago," Miss Williams points out, "and while it is true that only a small number of women, comparatively, has either tried for, or won the prize of public office, the reason seems to lie rather in the direction of the women themselves not having discovered quite how to work to secure the offices rather than in discrimination against them by men.

Reasonably Willing

"As a matter of fact, I think that men are in general reasonably willing to give women what women really show they want and will work to earn. If women show themselves really willing to work for public office, I think they can be elected, or appointed. It seems to me women in many sections of the country have been backward about letting party leaders, and the rank and file of party men, know that they want to see women nominated and then elected, either themselves, or women they pick as their candidates.

"Then I think, too, that there is needed a considerable and tactful campaign of educating the men in the idea and fact that women are ready and willing to undertake the responsibilities of public office. Lots of men don't think women want to hold public office. They are mistaken. Many women do, and they have the qualifications—all except, perhaps, the knack of putting themselves forward just at the right time. In that, the women have some self-education to undergo."

Outstanding Record

In the little state of Rhode Island there is to be seen one of the outstanding records of women, elected to public office, according to Miss Williams. It has four women Representatives in the General Assembly, and a long list of well-equipped women in town and county offices.

The place to begin for all women who are able and willing to go into the public service, is the precinct and the Congressional or Assembly district, Miss Williams said. As a matter of fact, in the present moment, there are greater opportunities for them in local places than in state or federal office. But, as they learn the fundamentals, in precinct or district work, they will become eligible for the higher posts and, as they come along, there will be room for them, if they are willing to work.

Five in Congress

In the general election this year, Miss Williams outlined, five women were elected or re-elected to Congress. Caroline O'Day of New York; Edith Nourse Rogers of Massachusetts; Nanny Wood Honeyman of Oregon; Virginia E. Janckes of Indiana and Mary T. Morton of New Jersey. Five others were elected to their state senates. Gail Laughlin and Marion Martin in Maine; Lula J. A. Morris in New Hampshire; Rhoda Fox Graves in New York, and Mary Risceau in Maryland. The election didn't produce a woman senator or a state governor, but it took two women to the office of secretary of state: Elizabeth S. Gonzales in New Mexico, and Mrs. Alexander Miller in Iowa. Mrs. Miller was elected for the third time.

New York's showing is "fairly good," in the opinion of Miss Williams, but it is the New England states which show the best percentage of women elected to the Legislature, and Kansas has the greatest number of women in county offices, and they are showing increasing leads as county clerks, treasurers, registers of deeds, probate judges and county superintendents. In Kansas, of 630 elective offices, 28 per cent are held by women.

"Women," Miss Williams concludes, "must find out how to overcome their own timidity in proposing women for office, and to direct the attention of men to the fact that they are willing to serve the public and to discharge the duties of office efficiently. There is no use in women, as a sex, sitting back and bemoaning trends that they don't like, in government. There is only one effective protest, and that is seeking office. On the other hand, it isn't enough to seek office. They must fit themselves to seek it. And the best primary school for the job is the precinct and district."

Phone Rate Cuts On Distant Calls Effective Jan. 15

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (AP)—The Federal Communications Commission announced today nation-wide telephone reductions of $12,000,000, filed with it by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, effective Jan. 15 on long-distance calls.

Rates from Boston will be reduced from 5 cents to $1 under the schedule.

Rate reductions between a number of important points and Boston listed as examples included: Hartford, Conn., 55 cents to 50 cents; Albany, N. Y., 80 to 65 cents; New York city, $1, to 80 cents; Washington, $1.50 to $1.25; Detroit, $2.10 to $1.85; Chicago, $3 to $2.50; Miami, $4 to $3.50; Dallas, $4.75 to $4.25; Denver, $5.50 to $4.75, and San Francisco, $7.75 to $6.75.

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Two Amateur Hockey Games in Hub Garden Tonight—Henry Cotton Protests

Young Rangers Oppose Bruins On Garden Ice

Garden Lineup Tomorrow

Boston Bruins		N. Y. Rangers
F. Cook, lw	rw	M. Colville
Weiland, c	c	N. Colville
Goldsworthy, rw	lw	Shibicky
Portland, ld	rd	Heller
Shore, rd	ld	Coulter
Thompson, g	g	Kerr

Bruins Alternates—Jerwa, Hollett, Beattie, Smith, Clapper, Sands, Cowley, Getliffe, Green.

Rangers Alternates—Pratt, Johnson, Boucher, Dillon, Murdoch, Keeling, Cooper, Watson, Patrick.

The high-powered New York Rangers, with the most-talked-about line in hockey, the famous kid line of the Colville brothers and Alec Shibicky, come to the Boston Garden tomorrow night to play the Bruins, and the game long anticipated by New England hockey fans should be one of the hardest fought of the season to date.

Back in November, the Rangers came here with the kid line still more or less an unknown quantity. When they skated off Garden ice that night they took with them a 6-to-1 triumph over the Bruins, one of the worst defeats Boston ever saw the Bruins take. The kid line scored three of the goals, Neil Colville getting two and Shibicky one. Later they met in New York and a 2-to-2 tie game followed, with Shibicky getting both goals for the Rangers.

Coached for three years by Lester Patrick to take the place of the Cook brothers and Frank Boucher, who for 10 years played the Rangers' first line, the Colvilles and Shibicky are away to a brilliant start in their major-league play. Their scoring has kept the Rangers in the division lead, and they promise to be mighty hard to oust.

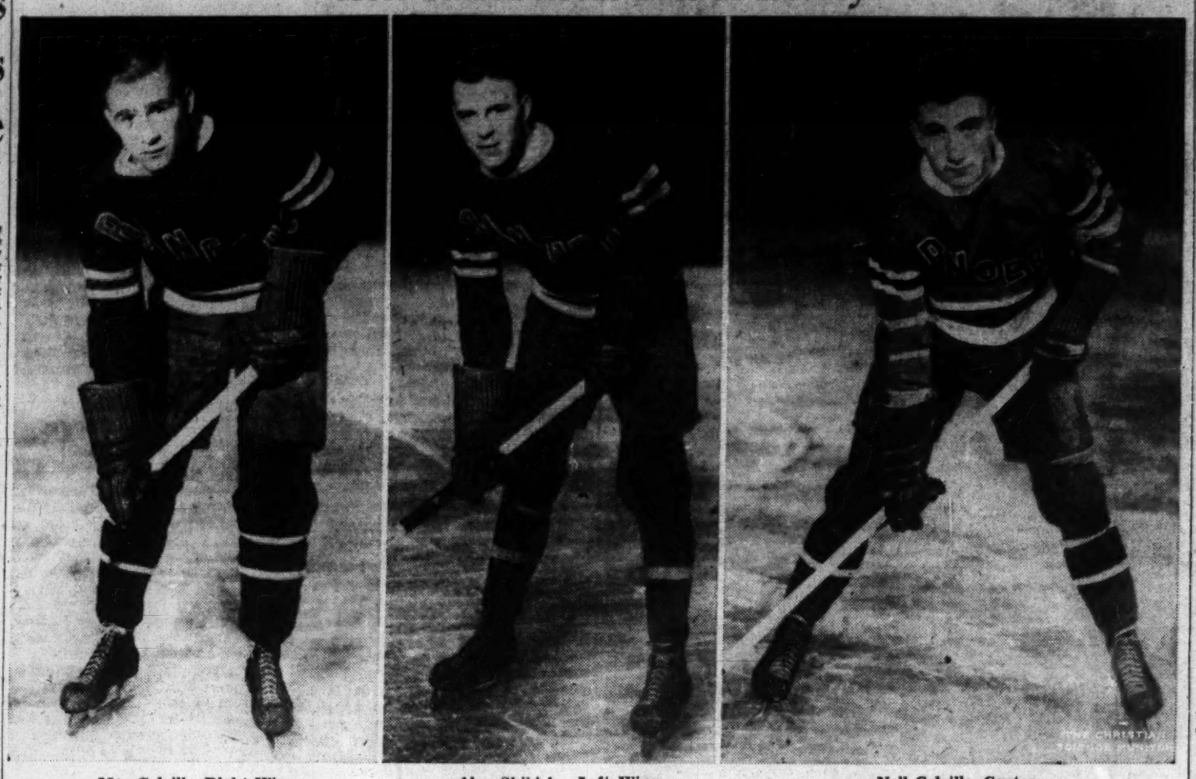
Bruins have come a long way since the night the Rangers beat them, 6 to 1. Today the Rossmen comprise one of the most powerful machines in hockey, and the game tomorrow night should find the Bruins right at their peak. Eddie Shore, after his long layoff because of injuries, is rapidly recovering the game which for the last two years has made him the most valuable player to his team in the league. His defense play is once again what is expected from hockey's greatest player. His attacking game is rapidly developing.

This game is one of the few Bruins will play on Sunday night in Boston and as a result thousands of New England fans who cannot get into Boston for the Tuesday night games will take advantage of the Sunday scheduling. Bruins and Rangers both play an open game and their games always are productive of hard hitting, fast rushing hockey. The Rangers have outstanding defense men in Ott Heller and Art Coulter, two highly promising youngsters in Joe Cooper and Babe Pratt with the veteran Ching Johnson making a fifth defense man.

In addition to the kid line the Rangers have fine forwards in Frank Boucher, Cecil Dillon, Butch Keeling, Lynn Patrick, Phil Watson and Murray Murdoch with the great veteran right winger Bill Cook, now 40, still able to fill in when needed. Seven of the Rangers are 22 years old or less. In the 22-year class are Neil Colville and Alex Shibicky, Phil Watson and Lynn Patrick. Mac Colville and Babe Pratt are 20 and Joe Cooper 21. All have at least 10 or more years of hockey ahead of them, and all are outstanding players today.

Bruins will be in fine trim for the game, though Peggy O'Neil still is on the sidelines.

Most Talked-About Line in Hockey



Mac Colville, Right Wing — Alex Shibicky, Left Wing — Neil Colville, Center

Black Hawks Win Second Straight By Beating Wings

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 (AP)—Chicago's comebacking Black Hawks seem to be finding the strong teams as easy to beat as the weak ones in their comeback in the National Hockey League race.

Tuesday night they beat the international division leaders, the Montreal Canadiens. Last night they tangled with a top-notcher in their own division, the champion Detroit Red Wings, and defeated them convincingly, 4 to 2, in the league's only game.

Although the victory still left them a far cry off the pace set by the New York Rangers and the Red Wings, the Hawks' display of strength this week gives every evidence that they're back in the fight to stay. They have won two games and tied one in their four starts since Christmas day, to post a record of four victories and six ties for the season.

With Syd Howe back in action and their reserve lines revised as a result, the Red Wings got a flying start Thursday night and piled up a 4-to-0 triumph over the Amerks. The new Detroit combination of Johnny Sorrell and Wally and Hec Kilrea accounted for two goals.

Boston and New York played a 2-to-2 draw. The Colville-Shibicky combination and another rookie, Phil Watson, gave the Rangers a two-goal lead only to have Bun Cook score against the team for which he played ten years and start Boston's counter-rally.

The Maroons captured second place in the international division Thursday when goals by Jimmy Ward and Bob Gracie in an overtime period gave them a 3-to-1 decision over Toronto's Maple Leafs.

American Association

St. Paul 2, Minneapolis 1.

Heinie Brock, Skating Clown, Among 'Ice Follies' Stars

America's greatest skating clown, Heinie Brock, will be one of the stars of "Ice Follies of 1937," which appears at Boston Garden Wednesday and Thursday evenings, Jan. 6 and 7. As a clown, a great figure skater and an artist, Brock is one of the nation's biggest ice attractions.

Heinie Brock, he was Henry then, made his first appearance as skater when 16 years old at an ice carnival in St. Paul, the city which has produced so many hits, that it was predicted by skating experts of the Northwest that he was only a few years away from a United States championship. Later Brock attended the University of Minnesota, where he played hockey, baseball and was a fancy diver on the swimming team. He won the Central A. A. U. division championship as a member of the St. Paul Athletic Club. Like many great skaters, he was a versatile all-around athlete.

Starred in every skate carnival in the northwest, Brock soon became more than a local prodigy. He developed many famous stunts on the ice, such as sliding down a chute and diving over 24 barrels and added many other acrobatic stunts to his figure skating routine.

Today Brock is a veteran artist. He has blended his great skill in figure skating, the polished acrobatic skill of a fancy diver and the thrilling features of his career as stunt skater. That Brock is the funniest man on the ice in America today is attested by the fact that he is the most imitated by other skating clowns.

One of the numbers that he will present in "Ice Follies of 1937" is his act of Sonja Henie's "Dying Swan" Pavlowa ice number. Skating with matchless grace and skill, Brock is a riot as he mimics the famous Norwegian girl star.

Heinie Brock will be one of the big features of "Ice Follies of 1937." He's the Leon Errol of the ice and his funny falls and unsteady legs make him one of the great skating comedians of all time. He has "stopped the show" in every major ice carnival in America. Recently Brock returned from Hollywood, where he rehearsed and staged skating scenes of a Jean Harlow-Clark Gable picture.

The "Ice Follies" at the Garden next Wednesday and Thursday is an all-professional gathering of famous American and Canadian skate stars, with Roy Shipstad, American professional figure skating star, co-starring with Bess Ehrhardt, dazzling 19-year-old Wisconsin youngster, America's newest skating sensation.

Substitute End Cotton Bowl Hero

DALLAS, Texas, Jan. 2 (AP)—Two consecutive post-season "bowl" triumphs were boasted by Texas Christian today—the latest conquest by 16 to 6 over Marquette in Texas' inaugural Cotton Bowl classic.

The Sugar Bowl king of a year ago, fired to the limit by "Slingin' Sam" Baugh, passed and smashed yesterday in a thriller witnessed by 20,000 fans.

J. Curtis Sanford, president of the Cotton Bowl Association, said "next year we will put on an athletic carnival and football game that will match anything in the country."

Sanford estimated the gross gate would "run close to $40,000." Each team had an option of 40 per cent beside a guarantee.

Baugh, idol of Southwest Conference fans, shared individual honors with a spindly little substitute end, L. D. Meyer. The 168-pound wingman scored every Christian point by bagging two touchdown passes, kicking a goal anad adding an extra point after touchdown.

Art Guepe, nimble Marquette quarterback, caught Baugh's punt and zig-zagged 60 yards for Marquette's only score.

The advertised passing duel between Baugh and Buzz Buivid came off as expected with Baugh on top by virtue of his touchdown heave and a 23-yard pass that set up the field goal play.

Baugh passed 13 times, completed five and two were intercepted as he gained 110 yards through the air. Buivid, a long range hurler, tried 19 times, three were intercepted but he hit 10 marks for 130 yards.

Orange Bowl Game Won by Duquesne

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 2 (AP)—Duquesne's football stalwarts hit the road for Pittsburgh yesterday, carrying a 13-to-12 victory over Mississippi State in Miami's Orange bowl.

Duquesne squeezed out victory by two forward passes, the first for 13 yards and the other with a toss and run totaling 70 yards, that had big, blond Boyd Brumbaugh each time on the firing line. Ernest Hafferle, Duke end, took over the winning touchdown, and Brumbaugh personally scored the other.

Mississippi State marched 80 yards to a score late in the first quarter with Ike Pickle plunging over from the eight-yard line. The try for extra point was smothered.

Co-capt. Charles Armstrong cut loose with passes in the second quarter and Fred Walters connected with the pigskin on the 35-yard stripe to score. Armstrong's attempt from placement was fatally low and wide.

Dartmouth Six Wins

RYE, N. Y., Jan. 2 (AP)—Dartmouth's Indians opened their campaign in the current collegiate hockey "round robin" at Playland last night and overwhelmed Williams, which had been the outstanding team previously, 7 to 1. Williams got its score late in the first period, and after that never had a chance. Led by Jack Costello and Bud Foster, each of whom scored twice, the Indians banged in three goals in the second period and added four more in the third. Only four penalties marked the play, three of them on Dartmouth players.

National Hockey League

American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Rangers	10	4	5	49	34	24
Detroit	9	4	8	45	41	22
Boston	9	3	8	47	43	21
Chicago	4	6	9	25	33	14

Canadian Division

Canadiens	10	3	7	49	47	22
Montreal	6	5	8	37	43	17
Americans	6	3	11	42	44	15
Toronto	7	1	9	44	44	15

Results Dec. 31

Maroons 3, Toronto 1 (Overtime).
Detroit 4, Americans 2.
Boston 2, Rangers 2 (Overtime).

Result Jan. 1

Chicago 4, Detroit 3.

Pitt Panthers Rout Huskies Before 87,196

PASADENA, Calif., Jan. 2 (AP)—The University of Pittsburgh no longer will have to change the subject when Pasadena's Rose Bowl is mentioned. A powerful array of football talent from Pitt wiped out a lot of old scores in the New Year's game in which the University of Washington, best in the West, was routed 21 to 0. A crowd of 87,196 looked on.

Smarting from a series of defeats in the Tournament of Roses classic—three in the last nine years—the easterners showed they were not in a mood to jest.

The Panthers scored when the game was only 13 minutes old, added another touchdown in the third period, another in the final period and when the game ended were flirting with a fourth almost up to the Washington goal line.

Pitt Too Powerful

Pittsburgh had a better football team than Washington. The Huskies from Seattle never gave up, but the visitors from Pennsylvania had too much power for them.

Pitt's great line opened big holes for the backs and displayed some of the best line play the Rose Bowl has seen. Two great tackles, Averell Daniell and Tony Matisi, and two able ends, Bill Daddio and Fabian Hoffman, were sources of irritation to Washington all afternoon.

Most of the dashing was done by Bobby Larue and the plunging by Frank Patrick. Those two paved the way for two touchdowns, both scored by Patrick. The third counter came when Bill Daddio intercepted a Washington lateral pass and ran 71 yards.

The Pacific Coast Conference champions, able to shove most of its western opponents around, could not do much shoving against Pitt. Haines, elusive Washington halfback, did some fancy running but he could not keep it up in the face of the stanch defense offered by the Pitt forward wall.

Huskies Start Passing

In the fourth quarter Washington brought the crowd up with a keen forward passing attack that advanced the ball from the Husky 12-yard line to Pitt's 29, but there Daddio stepped in to grab a loose lateral and throw the situation into sudden reverse. Early in the battle Washington seemed to have a great chance to score but a forward pass slipped out of a receiver's hands and that chance went awry.

Washington's net gain from running plays was only 48 yards and the Huskies had 52 at the end of the first half, getting in the red in the second half. The Huskies had a net loss, too, from lateral passes. After Pitt saw its first two forward passes intercepted, it came back to complete a couple.

But maybe, as Coach Jock Sutherland said before the game in speaking of forward and lateral passing, "We're Scotch and we don't do anything we don't have to do."

Pitt did not have to pass to win this New Year's game.

Golf in Maine

PORTLAND, Maine, Jan. 2 (AP)—The 1937 golf season in Maine opened yesterday as six Portland men succumbed to "balmy" 50-degree weather and made a swing around the Riverside municipal course.

W. Ray Pease, superintendent of the Maine State Pier, Howard Jones and Arthur Elliott were the first to try out the mid-winter conditions. They played nine holes of "pretty good golf." Drives went twice as far on the frozen ground as they normally would, they said.

As the first trio moved to the second tee, another group, Clayton Sweeney, Riverside pro, his assistant, Joe Pino, and Gene Germaine, came up behind them.

International Hockey League

Eastern Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Springfield	9	6	3	48	40	24
Philadelphia	8	5	7	50	47	21
Providence	9	1	9	45	51	19
New Haven	7	3	9	43	44	17

Western Division

Syracuse	10	3	7	69	54	23
Pittsburgh	8	2	8	49	50	18
Cleveland	3	4	10	27	45	8

Results Jan. 1

Springfield 4, Pittsburgh 1.
Syracuse 4, Providence 1.

Grant vs. Parker In Bowl Tennis

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 2 (AP)—Bryan M. Grant Jr., of Atlanta, the little giant-killer of the courts, and young Frankie Parker, a prep-school star from Lawrenceville, N. J., will meet in the finals of the Sugar Bowl tennis tournament today. Steady rainfall forced postponement of the championship match for two days.

A keenly-contested battle was in prospect between Grant and Parker, two of America's ranking players. Grant reached the finals by defeating Arthur Hendrix of Lakeland, Fla., the defending champion, 6—3, 8—6, Parker eliminated Martin Buxby of Miami, Fla., 6—1, 6—2.

The finals in the doubles also will be played today, with Ernie and Eddie Sutter of New Orleans meeting John McDiarmid of Chicago and Hendrix.

Harvard Wins Again

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Jan. 2 (AP)—Harvard won the second match of its three-game series with Clarkson here last night 6 to 3.

Dover, Clarkson goalie, accounted for Harvard's first score when he shoved the puck into his own cage in the opening minutes during a scramble for Cutter's shot. Cutter scored again at 15:39.

Clarkson tied it up within two minutes of the second frame on shots by Okilman and Gratton but Harvard went ahead again as Ford and then Roberts scored. Pilon pushed Clarkson's final marker in at 16:08 and Mechem and Ford came back with a goal each for Harvard in the final period.

Harvard defeated Clarkson Thursday night 7 to 5 in overtime.

Players Limited To 14 Clubs By Golf Amendment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 2—The United States Golf Association took one of the most revolutionary steps in the history of the ancient sport yesterday when it announced that beginning Jan. 1, 1938, all amateur and professional tournament players will be limited to not more than 14 clubs in all competition. The change has been accepted by both the U. S. G. A. and the rules committee of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews, Scotland, governing body of the British Isles.

The present rules do not specify the number of clubs a player may carry in his bag, but a year from today the following amendment will have been added to the official golfing laws:

"The game of golf consists in a ball being played from the teeing ground into the hole by successive strokes, with clubs (not exceeding 14 in number) and balls made in conformity with the directions laid down in the clause on 'Form and Make of Golf Clubs and Balls.'"

The new amendment, which was accepted by the executive committee of the United States body at its annual meeting here Nov. 19, is expected to meet with at least temporary objection from both amateurs and professionals. Most of the "big time" players carry from 13 to 25 clubs, some of them duplicates except for square or round heads and slight differences in the loft or pitch of the faces.

"Sentiment throughout the United States was ascertained by an extensive investigation in which the Sectional Affairs Committee of the United States Golf Association was especially helpful," said Secretary Frank M. Hardt of the Association. "As stated in its last annual report, the executive committee of the U. S. G. A. has noted with concern a growing increase in the number of clubs. Its inquiries supported its conclusion that limiting the number of clubs would tend to restore to the game individual shot-making skill lost through the introduction of an excessive number of clubs in finely graduated and matched sets.

"The committee felt that a multiplicity of clubs tended toward mechanization of a game one of whose great virtues lies in the opportunity it affords for full individual skill," continued Secretary Hardt. "In earlier days, players sometimes changed their swings to execute varied shots. The tendency in recent years has been to change only the club. It was felt that, as a former president of the association said, players should not buy their shots in the professional's shop, but should develop skill by their own effort.

"The executive committee believes that limitation of the number of clubs will accomplish other desirable objectives. It will relieve caddies from unfair burdens; it will reduce delays in play, as the players will spend less time deciding what club to use, and it will give players who cannot afford an unlimited supply of clubs an opportunity to compete with others on a more equal basis."

LONDON, Jan. 2 (AP)—Temperamental Henry Cotton let out a cry of protest today at news that the Royal and Ancient Golf Club planned to reduce the number of his clubs to 14, but the majority of British players accepted the tidings calmly.

In fact Alf Padgham, the British Open winner, added a new suggestion that they make it 10 clubs instead of 14.

All the "old guard," including John Henry Taylor, Harry Vardon, Jim Braid and Alex Herd, greeted the edict joyfully as acceptance of the creed they have been talking for years.

The general opinion was that the reduction would work to the advantage of British players, who never have gone in heavily for bulging bags, and at the same time handicap the Americans, who have been "spoiled" by the tremendous choice of clubs hitherto possible.

Santa Clara Earns Clear-Cut Triumph

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 2 (AP)—Santa Clara's sturdy Broncos rested today on laurels well-earned in a 21-to-14 victory over Louisiana State yesterday in the third annual Sugar Bowl game.

Underdog in the gossip, the red-shirted battlers from the West wrote a fitting climax to a brilliant season by passing their way to a clear-cut triumph before a record Bowl gallery of 42,000.

Led by Don (Flash) Falaschi, a husky, hard-blocking field general, Santa Clara displayed a powerful defense and an alert attack.

Broad-shouldered Bernie Moore, pilot of the Louisiana State team, two-time Southeastern conference champions, summed up the game like this:

"We just met a better ball club today than ours, that's all. Everyone on that Santa Clara team was good."

"I thought our boys—all of them—played their best game of the season," Coach Lawrence (Buck) Shaw of the Westerners commented. "Our team certainly surprised me with its great blocking and precision on passing."

College Basketball Results

Dec. 31

Arkansas 42, Tennessee 34.
Columbia 52, A. C. of Cuba 22.
Georgetown U. 46, N. Y. U. 40.
Illinois 43, Bradley 33.
Iowa State 40, Utah 27.
Marshall (W. Va.) 60, Newark U. 43.
Nebraska 42, St. Thomas (Pa.) 41.
Prospect Y. M. C. A. 36, Gallaudet 28.
Western Reserve 43, Ohio U. 42.

Jan. 1

Southern California 45, Washington 31.
Temple 43, Nebraska 27.
Stanford 39, Canisius 23.
Mercer 36, Stetson 27.
Indiana 61, Butler 27.
Superior T. 33, St. Thomas (St. Paul) 23.
Drury College 42, DePauw 37.
Long Island 46, Gallaudet 24.
Niagara 48, Carnegie Tech 38.

Victoria Sextet Meets Olympics

Ken Stuart, president of the Senior Group Hockey League in Montreal, sends word that the Victorias, who are coming to the Garden tonight to oppose the Olympics, have have some real hockey players on their roster.

Stuart is particularly high on Eddie Archambault, who plays goal for the Vics. The Senior Group president says that he considers the diminutive French boy the best net custodian in the circuit. Eddie is in the habit of making the hard stops look very easy, and he has one of the best records in the amateur game in Montreal.

The visitors are quite confident that the Olympics will find the Victoria defense much more difficult to negotiate than the rear guards of the teams the locals have met to date.

Harold Lee, a veteran of 10 years' experience in senior hockey, is teamed up with Frank Shaughnessy, the former McGill star, on the Victoria points. Several of the Olympics are cognizant of the ability of young Shaughnessy, and if Lee is better than young Shag, goals by the Boston outfit are going to be mighty few on Saturday night.

The Vics evidently have a healthy punch up front, because they boast of a couple of real goal getters in Bernie Pennee, a scrappy left winger, and Jack Smith, a fast-skating right winger, who was with the Sudbury Wolves when that team went to the finals in the competition for the O. H. A. Memorial cup.

The other half of the doubleheader, in which Boston College meets Northeastern, bids fair to provide the fans with another close, rugged contest. Boston College will have the services of Capt. Jack Burgess, who met with a mishap in a recent workout. Captain Jack claims he is now as good as new and is ready to step out there to help Joe Walsh in his attempt to slow down those two speedsters in the Northeastern forward line, Johnny Bialek and Leo Grogan.

Sandbach's Late Field Goal Gives East 3-0 Victory

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 2 (AP)—Eastern college football stars carried home today a 3-to-0 victory over the West by virtue of the trained toe of Ken Sandbach, great Princeton quarterback.

Some 40,000 fans turned out in dismal weather here yesterday for the Shrine's annual charity game which saw the eastern team battle the westerners through a scoreless first half before Sandbach's third-period field goal turned the trick.

Fourth down on the West's eight-yard line, Sandbach dropped back to the 15. With Clarence Parker of Duke holding the ball, he split the goal posts from a sharp angle.

The East proved itself the superior team in the wide-open contest fought on a slippery, muddy turf. The easterners knocked at the touchdown door in the second period and again a few moments before the final gun.

A touchdown seemed almost in the bag for the east in the fourth quarter when Larry Kelley, Yale's All-America end, intercepted a Western lateral in a wild jump and raced 18 yards before he was downed on the seven.

Four stabs at the stubborn West line, and the East lost possession three inches from the goal.

The East pounded to the Western 13-yard line in the second period before losing the ball on downs.

The victory gave the East five triumphs to the West's seven in the 12 games played.

Kantrowitz Is Feature Winner In Junior Tennis

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 2—The outside invaders proved inadequate in most cases to break through the ranks of the locals over the holiday play in the United States junior and boys' indoor lawn tennis championships at the Seventh Regiment Armory, and only one will be in the finals when they are staged this afternoon, while one more was a member of the boys' doubles team which took the title yesterday.

Marvin Kantrowitz of DeWitt Clinton High School, New York city, furnished the outstanding achievements of the two days, and if he can restrain his ardor from dashing to the net without proper preparation, is likely to be a double winner in the junior events. He is left-handed, and from back court is fully equipt with a battery of shots, both speedy and well placed, which give him an advantage possessed by few. But when he comes to the net, a clever opponent finds his backhand for many passing shots.

He first swamped the towering Charles T. Mattman of Forest Hills, 6—2, 6—1, and then scored over his schoolmate, Joseph Fishback, after dropping his only set of the match, when he abandoned back court tactics half-way through the first set, when leading at 5—2, and allowed Fishback to take five straight games by passing shots. But he did better thereafter, and ran out the match at 5—7, 6—1, 6—4.

Fishback had previously scored one of the most sensational upsets of the tourney when he eliminated Morey Lewis, second seeded player, from Kenyon College, 6—2, 7—5, sharpshooting his way to victory.

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Lewis Challenges Industry On Collective Bargaining

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2—American labor has the right to organize and intends to use it. If American industry stands in the way, then it must take the consequences.

That, in a nutshell, is the substance of a nationwide radio address, just delivered by John L. Lewis, head of the United Mine Workers and leader of the new Committee for Industrial Organization movement.

Both as giving an estimate of Mr. Lewis himself at a time when the huge General Motors organization is threatened with complete stoppage, and as presenting the frankly ex parte Labor version of present developments, C. I. O. advocates evidently felt it worth while to put Mr. Lewis on the air with a keynote speech in a time of crisis.

As a key paragraph, Mr. Lewis declared:

"Employer Trouble"

"Huge corporations, such as United States Steel and General Motors, have a moral and public responsibility. They have neither the moral nor the legal right to rule as autocrats over the hundreds of thousands of employees. They have no right to transgress the law, which gives the worker the right to self-organization and collective bargaining. They have no right in a political democracy to withhold the rights of a free people."

Industry is not suffering labor trouble but "employer trouble," Mr. Lewis continued. "I refer you to the refusal of some of the largest and most powerful corporations in this country to follow modern labor practice, or obey the law of the land. They deny the entirely reasonable and just demands of their employees for legitimate collective bargaining, decent incomes, shorter hours and for protection against a destructive speed-up system."

Coming down to cases, Mr. Lewis charged that Alfred P. Sloan Jr., head of the General Motors, is "at present pursuing the dangerous course of refusing to answer the request of the United Automobile Workers for a national conference, for collective bargaining purposes."

Favors Conciliation

Retorting to the General Motors' demand that the CIO union bargain with plant managers, instead of nationally, Mr. Lewis charged: "It is absurd for such a corporation to pretend that its policies are settled locally; everyone knows that its decisions as to wages, hours and other conditions of employment are made at a central point for all the plants controlled by General Motors."

As to the steel industry, where also a Clo organization campaign is under way, Mr. Lewis asserted that the big U. S. Steel Corporation "is trying to enforce upon its 220,000 employees the outmoded labor policy adopted by its board of directors in 1901, a policy which denies the right of self-organization to any employee of that corporation, or its subsidiaries."

A little later Mr. Lewis again expressed the hope for peace rather than war with employers. "Any sane concept of industrial relations," he said, "would indicate that the labor problems of those industries should be settled across the council table."

Tear and Mustard Gas

The Lewis speech typified the oratorical style of this labor leader, in whom interest has been aroused by recent events. In his use of recent material gathered by the La Follette committee, and his attack on Walter S. Gifford, president of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, the radio audience got samples of the Lewis viewpoint.

He quoted the La Follette committee to the effect that "over $500,000 worth of tear and mustard gas had been delivered to industrial plants, and the expenditure necessary for the purchase of these war supplies is charged to the cost of production.

"Who is to eat and swallow this enormous quantity of gas? You workers! This gas, these clubs, and these machine guns are intended to make you contented with your present jobs, with your present wages, with your present conditions of employment.

Gibe at Gifford

"They are intended further to compel you to accept a company-operated and company-managed union, as the agency through which you can voice your grievances. How do you like it, workers? What do you propose to do about it?"

In much the same style, Mr. Lewis recalled that Mr. Gifford was chairman of former President Hoover's re-employment commission, and asserted: "The work of this agency resulted in failure, whereupon Mr. Gifford returned home and in a comparatively short time discharged 132,000 employees of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, in order to maintain the dividend payments of the corporation on the basis of $9 per annum."

The use if the radio in labor disputes is a comparative innovation. With the presidential campaign illustrating what can be done by this agency, Mr. Lewis apparently hopes to appeal directly to the workers and consumers, as presidential candidates have been doing through the air as well as by newspapers. Mr. Lewis comes equipped to this effort with a sonorous, rather organlike voice, a considerable range of expression, and Welsh eloquence.

North Carolina Man Wins Federal Tax Board Post

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (AP)—Appointment of Justin Miller of North Carolina to the United States Board of Tax Appeals was announced yesterday by President Roosevelt.

In taking the $10,000-a-year position, Mr. Miller will drop activity in two Justice Department studies—a nation-wide survey of prison release procedures and a national crime conference scheduled to convene next spring. He has been in charge of both.

Mr. Miller came to the Justice Department in 1934 as a special assistant to the Attorney General.

Students Demand Optional Plan of College R.O.T.C.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 2—The National Student Federation of America went on record yesterday with the most positive stand it has yet taken against military training in colleges and universities, although its opposition has been pronounced during the last five years.

By a vote of 69 to 35, the federation, at the closing session of its twelfth annual congress endorsed the Nye-Kvale amendment, providing that all reserve officers' training camps divisions must be optional, and announced that it would make its stand known in Washington, meanwhile working on campuses to enlist student support.

Co-operation Precluded

The Reserve Officers' Training Corps "precludes a co-operative viewpoint, which alone can be the basis of permanent peace," the resolution, which was passed after prolonged, controversial discussion, said. "Whatever its incidental advantages, it is training for war, and as such has no place in cultural institutions." Referring to the majority report, which stressed the "highly desirable" effects of military training, the resolution, which embodied a minority report drawn up by a commission headed by Harlan Cleveland of Princeton, and which was passed by the student body, said:

"Whereas, it is felt that this commission's majority does not represent the true opinion of the delegates at this convention, or of the student councils which they represent:

Attitude Militaristic

"And whereas, accepting the definition of a militarist as 'one who believes in the necessity or wisdom of military preparedness,' the Reserve Officers' Training corps fosters a militaristic attitude on the part of the cadets." Then the resolution notes the following points:

The officers are convinced of the inevitability, and sometimes even the necessity, of war, "and cannot help imparting that viewpoint to their students."

The corps emphasizes conformity "to a dangerous extent."

The corps' way of looking at world affairs "precludes a co-operative viewpoint, which alone can be the basis of permanent peace."

The corps, whatever its incidental advantages, is training for war, "and as such has no place in cultural institutions."

Compulsion "Undemocratic"

The resolution goes on to assert that the compulsory feature of the corps in many institutions is undemocratic and inconsistent with the liberal principles which the National Student Federation of America has always professed in the past and further that this feature works injustice on men who, because of financial stringency, are forced to go to land-grant colleges, and who, in spite of conscientious objections are forced to take military training in those colleges.

Campus Support

The resolution concludes:

"Be it therefore resolved that the National Student Federation of America in convention assembled reaffirm its stand of the past five years in opposing military training in colleges and universities and endorse the Nye-Kvale amendment, providing that all Reserve Officers' Training Corps divisions must be optional.

"And let it be further resolved that the National Student Federation of America delegates here assembled recommend to the officers of the federation that they give active support to the above-mentioned Nye-Kvale amendment, and that they take definite action on college campuses throughout the country to put into effect to provisions of this resolution."

Opposition was led by Clark McLaughlin of Louisiana State University.

Oaths and Initiations

A resolution condemning loyalty oaths was adopted at the meeting on Thursday. It urged that "American youth should never again go beyond the continental borders of the United States to participate in a war," and denounced increased armaments.

Condemnation of objectionable practices in initiating fraternity members was voiced in another resolution, which declared some of the practices physically injurious. The establishment of open forums on campuses for discussion of timely questions was favored in another resolution.

Arthur Northwood Jr., Princeton '35, was re-elected president of the Federation; Mary Heanne McKaye, Florida State Teachers College, vice-president, and John Mayer of Fresno State College, Calif., treasurer.

Albuquerque, N. M., was picked as the next meeting place of the federation.

Miguel de Unamuno

AVILA, Spain, Jan. 2 (AP)—Miguel de Unamuno, internationally known rector of Salamanca University, philosopher, poet and novelist, who passed on yesterday, had, through his barbed comments on events and foibles of his country earned for himself the sobriquet of "the George Bernard Shaw of Spain."

Professor de Unamuno is generally regarded one of Spain's greatest intellects.

Don Miguel—so he was universally known—was a Basque. He devoted his whole career to a herculean effort to rouse his fellow countrymen out of the century-long lethargy into which the nation had sunk, and to help it regain some of the brilliance of Spain's romantic past.

Michigan Inducts Murphy

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 2 (AP)—Frank Murphy, former High Commissioner to the Philippines, was inaugurated Governor of Michigan yesterday along with a complete slate of minor Democratic officers who replaced a Republican administration.

Long Beach Breakwater Now Has Loose End

Spence Air Photos

Los Angeles Harbor, Long Beach, Where Breakwater to Distant Shore Is Being Completed

Gap in Sea Wall San Pedro, Calif., Is Being Closed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN PEDRO, Calif.—Breakwater construction in Los Angeles—Long Beach Harbor—is being completed under a contract for the final segment, expected to be in place early in 1938.

Under direction of the War Department's chief of engineers, the project rounds out a 12,500-foot addition to the old 11,000-foot breakwater, completed in 1912. The addition was authorized by Congress in 1932 as an $8,346,000 program.

As more than 130 vessels of the United States fleet use this harbor, whose commercial tonnage ranks next to New York, for its home base, city as well as navy officials stress the need for early completion of the project.

Now on Last Lap

Leaving a 2200-foot traffic gap eastward from the old breakwater's tip, construction began immediately in 1932, and by the end of the last fiscal year 7600 feet had been completed. The last Congress allowed $1,300,000 to the army engineers for the remaining 4900 feet, and $1,200,000 is being paid the contractor for work the present fiscal year. The contract is limited to 810 days, and additional money will be made available for the 1937-38 fiscal year by the next Congress, it is expected.

Continuation of the breakwater to a point due south of the westerly line of the Los Angeles Flood Control Channel contemplates a large, protected anchorage for commercial and United States Navy vessels. It will permit future extension to be constructed to the east, in the event additional anchorage is needed.

First Bit Complete in 1934

Of the 7600 feet completed, the first segment, 1400 feet, was finished under contract on July 12, 1934, costing $700,000, of which $560,000 was from PWA funds and the balance from re-allotted budgetary funds.

The contract for the second unit of the breakwater, 4000 feet in length, was awarded late in 1933 to the Rohl-Connolly Company, and was completed in June, 1935. The total cost of this unit was $1,487,527.

The third unit, 2200 feet long, and just completed by the same company, swelled the contract cost, along with current work being done, to a total expenditure of approximately $4,580,532.

Expect $5,600,000 Total

Allocation expected by the next Congress it is estimated should swell the total for the completed job to about $5,600,000. But this, it is pointed out, is well under the 1932 estimate of $8,346,000.

Widening of the fairway by dredging on the easterly side was of material benefit to the harbor, the engineers show, by serving the double purpose of permitting direct navigation between the lighthouse and entrance to the main channel and furnishing the sand and clay base for the core wall of the breakwater.

All the rock used in the core and 65 per cent of the armor rock was obtained from private quarries located on Catalina Island.

Job Security Board Named in New Jersey

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 2—The names of seven members of the state's Unemployment Compensation Commission will be submitted to the New Jersey Senate when it convenes on Jan. 12, in the event Gov. Harold G. Hoffman does not call a special session in the interim, it was indicated here today.

Six of the seven were named by the Governor just before midnight on Dec. 31, in order to make sure there would be no hitch in the state's participation in the federal social security program. The Governor indicated that the seventh member would be a woman. The commissioners named are:

United States Senator W. Warren Barbour, whose Senate term is expiring; Frank Judge, member of the Jersey City Sinking Fund Commission; George W. Griffiths, president of the Southward Company of Camden; Ernest Eger, past president of the Atlantic City Building Trades Council; John J. Toohey, New Jersey's Commissioner of Labor; and Vincent Murphy, executive secretary of the State Federation of Labor.

Road Tax on Gasoline

Gasoline refiners in California paid road tax on 1,476,000,000 gallons of gasoline in 1935.

Ousted Jews of Europe Build Staff of Palestine University

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM—Turbulent Europe has done one good turn to Palestine. Indirectly, by driving out professors, it has helped in a few years to make the Hebrew University in Jerusalem one of the outstanding educational institutions of the world.

Ten years ago the academic staff numbered 33, today this staff numbers 103 members, including 24 professors and 30 lecturers. Many of these are men of international reputation—authors of textbooks which are in use in practically every university in the world.

All Phases of Judaism

Under the leadership of Dr. Judah L. Magnes, the president, the university is not merely a teaching institution, and still less is it a mere diploma factory.

Dr. Magnes has made the university a place where Judaism in all its phases can be studied as well as the humanities and all that constitutes our modern civilization. Wherever possible, emphasis will be given to the innumerable points of contact between Judaism and the other nations of history with their varied civilizations, cultures and points of view.

In the view that the chief function of a university is research, natural scientific investigation, and only secondarily the teaching of undergraduates, the Hebrew University is doing what it can to assimilate the hundreds of young Jewish men and women who are being driven out of other universities, particularly in central and eastern Europe.

Full Technological Courses

These young men and women can be seen working side by side with the native Palestinian students in all the different departments. Not merely is active research going on into the humanities and ancient history, but work of first-class importance is being done in every field of modern natural science and technology.

With all this intensive research work going on, there is evident a further spiritual urge, which, it is claimed, in time should make the Hebrew University a great civilizing force. The Jews are establishing in this building on Mount Scopus a great institute of Oriental and Islamic study.

Library of 300,000 Volumes

In the present state of political tension Moslem co-operation in this is not to be expected, but if the Jews are rightly to be regarded as having a mission to be interpreted as between East and West, then when political passions have subsided great advances are hoped for in this direction.

The library of the university, which had collected 30,000 books by 1920, now contains more than 300,000 volumes, and is said to be the largest library in the Near and Middle East. This library serves both the university and the general public, and regularly distributes books among a number of the agricultural settlements in the country. There is in these settlements a lively intellectual life and the library of the Hebrew University is playing an important part in developing this.

Mounties' Fort as Memorial

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta.—One of the remaining historic landmarks that connect the present with the days of the Indians and buffalo on the plains of Western Canada and with the adventurous achievements of the old Northwest Mounted Police force is being removed in southern Alberta, and considerable feeling is being aroused over the fact. The old barracks of the Mounties at Macleod, Alberta, is being torn down.

Word was received in Edmonton that some of the historic buildings of old Fort Macleod are being wrecked and removed under orders from the department of lands and mines at Ottawa.

"The old buildings were commencing to fall down," said an official, "and people were taking away windows and other parts of the buildings. It was decided it would be best to have them taken down and removed from the property."

Whisky Cleanup

Fort Macleod dates back to the fall of 1874, when the Mounted Police were first formed and the "Originals" of the force came to the west via Fort Benton, Montana, and began cleaning up the whisky traders who were demoralizing the Indians on the prairies.

It was called after Col. J. F. Macleod, who commanded the "Originals" on their invasion of the west. When the mounties crossed the international border and reached Fort Whoop-up, the headquarters of the whisky trading activity, they found the traders had fled after burying their stores of liquor in the earth. Colonel Macleod found their leaders later and offered to buy the fort for headquarters for the police. He offered $10,000 for the log fort and its wooden barracks and stables and warehouses. The whisky traders rejected Colonel Macleod's offer and asked $25,000, the amount they said the fort had cost to build. The Colonel refused to pay so much and the next day marched his little force of red-coated policemen 30 miles farther west, where he built a log fort and his men called it after him, Fort Macleod. It stood on an island, called Galligher's Island, across the present town of Macleod. That was in September, 1874.

Lorne's Visit

In August, 1881, the then Marquis of Lorne, Governor General of Canada, made a journey to the western plains and after a stop at the camp that later became the city of Calgary, moved southward with his staff and police guards to the then flourishing Fort Macleod. He saw the last of the buffalo and at Blackfoot Crossing between Calgary and Macleod held a council with the Blackfeet Indians, whose chief then was Old Crow Foot.

In the escort of the Marquis of Lorne was a number of representatives of English newspapers, including the London Times, Daily Telegraph, Daily News, the Illustrated Graphic and the Illustrated London News.

Efforts are being made by old-timers here to persuade the Ottawa Government to have at least one building left standing and repaired, in the care of caretakers as an historic monument of the early days on the plains.

Drink Your Milk and Move On Is Gentle Hint at London Bars

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Sitting down in milk bars here is a practice which is discouraged. Good Londoners are expected to drain their milkshake and move on.

The reason? It seems, according to the manager of one of London's central milk bars, that a customer sitting is uneconomic compared with a customer standing.

Once a customer sits down, apparently, he or she tends to remain seated, and then passers-by remain passers-by instead of turning themselves into customers. "No room," they say, shrug their shoulders and pass along.

Steady Procession Wanted

Finding no seat to sit down on, the customer just refreshes himself, or herself, and doesn't bother about working out the household accounts or reviewing the day's business.

Now during rush hours in central London if a customer dallies longer than four minutes he ceases to be any customer at all and changes into a total loss. At least that is the view expressed by one manager questioned as to why most milk bars have no seats.

The milk bar manager's dream is, it appears, one long procession, continually on the move. And this is often very near what actually happens in the City, London's business center, during morning and luncheon rush hours.

Quality Kept High

The first milk bar was established in the capital about a year and a half ago, in Fleet street, home of the press. Although no immediate reaction was seen in the pages of London's daily newspapers, the bar was a roaring succ s. Now there are 70 milk bars in London, and about 300 throughout Britain.

It is claimed by the Milk Marketing Board that not one of this number has failed.

"What pleases us most," the board declares, "is that the tone of the milk bar is being kept so high."

This should be welcome praise to milk bar patrons, as consolation for being termed uneconomic sitters.

Mattson Negotiations With Kidnaper Go On

TACOMA, Wash., Jan. 2 (AP)—Friends of the Dr. W. W. Mattson family expressed belief it might be some time before the outcome of preliminary negotiations with the kidnaper of 10-year-old Charles Mattson is known. Basis for the belief was not expressed, but it came as an air of pessimism appeared in the lengthening wait for a "break" in the case.

A man identified by police as a former convict, resembling closely Charles Mattson's kidnaper was questioned today in the city jail while Federal Bureau of Investigation agents studied his fingerprints.

Battleships Win New Reprieve After Full Inquiry in Britain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Capital ships in Britain have just had another of those narrow shaves for survival, to which they have become accustomed ever since the days of Admiral Sir Percy M. Scott, who, in the immediate pre-war years, opposed the building of more battleships on the ground that they had been rendered obsolete by the submarine.

Naval opinion then decided against Sir Percy's contention. Today the question is not so much whether capital ships can stand up against submarines (for the World War is held to show that they can), but whether they can also defeat airplanes. An expert investigation has been going on here on this point and it has decided—just as the Government decided in the case of Sir Percy's contention—that the capital warship is still an essential feature of the sea defenses of Britain.

Distinguished Investigators

The committee was presided over by Sir Thomas Inskip, Minister for Co-ordination of Defense. Its members included other cabinet ministers, Lord Halifax, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald and Mr. Walter Runciman. Its expert advisers were Admiral Sir A. Ernle (First Sea Lord) and Air Chief Marshal Sir Edward L. Ellington (Chief of the Air Staff) with Col. H. R. Pownall as secretary. Its finding is generally regarded as settling the question absolutely.

Capital ships, the committee says in its report, "cannot be constructed so as to be indestructible from the air. . . . In circumstances favorable to an attack from the air which could be driven home by a large and powerful force, the most heavily armored capital ship could no doubt be destroyed or at least seriously crippled."

Immunity From Attack

On the other hand, the committee finds that such circumstances might not often arise. It also points out that there are wide stretches of ocean crossed by trade routes where capital vessels would be comparatively immune from air attack and where an enemy's naval forces could do infinite damage if they had battleships while the British had none. Therefore, the committee concludes, capital ships must remain.

Another point which the committee makes is that if battleships were discarded, a large number of other war vessels might have to go, too. "The capital ship," it says, "is much more strongly constructed and much better equipped with anti-aircraft guns than any other ship. Cruisers and light craft are necessarily far more vulnerable; indeed, it can be said that the capital ship is the one remaining surface craft which, if hit severely by an air-bomb, is not liable to be sunk."

Liked by Senior Service

Whatever in the future may be the respective roles of aircraft and capital ships, for the time being many millions of sterling are to continue to be spent on the equipping of the British navy with those vast floating castles which every member of "the senior service" gets to love at least when he begins to approach the closing years of his career afloat.

The battleship may be only useful as a means of sinking other giants of its own pterodactile-like kind. But the question remains as to who will be the first to decide that the day of the pterodactile is done?

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Schools—Colleges Home Study

Co-operation in the Home—A Fresh Appraisal

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Does Your Child Co-operate or Merely Comply?

A Definition—and a Reassessment of the Parents' Role

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"You can go no farther in training your children than your own development permits, no matter what expert advice you may have." This statement was made by a lecturer to a group of mothers. If we take it to be true, we will have to admit the importance of gaining a workable understanding of co-operation ourselves before we can hope to cultivate co-operation in our homes to any great extent.

Some one may ask, "Just what is co-operation?" Many people would reply that it simply means working together. This may not necessarily be true co-operation, though. We might, for example, compel a child by physical force or by appealing to his love for us to work with us, or to do as we want him to do, but this is not true co-operation. True co-operation cannot be won by force any more than love can be. We need back of the outward form of working together an inner unity.

Qualities To Be Developed

We sometimes see one of the members of a family directing a project while the rest fall in line and all work together harmoniously. This often is spoken of as a fine example of co-operation. It may be, of course, and many times is, yet this might not always be the case either. Too much direction in the home may prove a hindrance even, for as the children grow older they need to develop independence in their thinking and acting; they need to assume responsibility; and to learn to stick to a course of action, not only when someone else is on hand to direct and approve but even in the face of difficulties. These are qualities whose cultivation may be overlooked if the parents build up the habit of continually directing.

A mother tells how she was led to think seriously about this. She observed a little girl in another home who was continually at strife with her mother. When this child made up her mind to do anything she usually succeeded in doing it even though her mother might object. She surmounted every obstacle that was put in her way and persisted until she got what she wanted. It was ugly, selfish behavior, of course, and this mother in describing it said she would not want it at all in her home. "Yet," she added, "that little girl is giving herself practice in persistence that I wish my children could get in some wholesome way. I see so many grown-ups who become easily discouraged, who cannot continue a good work in the face of difficulties, that I feel children need more practice in the right kind of persistence than they usually get."

Mere Compliance Evades the Issue

It is true that the development of this and other similar qualities may be overlooked if parents are content to let a relationship in which their children are simply willing to comply with their requests pass for co-operation and feel satisfied that all is well. They find such a relationship comfortable for themselves and it is easy, then, to neglect to look deeper into the needs of their children.

It may be helpful, if we wish to go farther in our study, to try to picture in imagination two homes, one where there is but little understanding of co-operation between parents and children and one where considerable progress has been made.

Giving Child Basis For His Own Decision

In the first we are likely to find the parent trying to control behavior by some kind of outside pressure, trying to make the child "good," while in the second he strives to lead the child, little by little, to distinguish what is right and to want to follow this, because it is right, not because someone else requires it.

In the first the child is in danger of becoming too dependent upon the parent or of engaging in constant strife with him, delighting in doing "just as he pleases" whenever he can successfully evade authority, while in the second the child is given some basis for thoughtful decisions of his own as he grows old enough. He learns to do a thing, because, in so far as he understands it, it is the best thing to do, not just what he wants to do, or what someone else would approve of. This, of course, requires growth on the part of the child, but the parent who has this as his own standard of conduct can early turn the child's thoughts in this direction. Both parent and child have, then, as their common goal, obedience to the best they know, which relieves the relationship of any undue display of authority on the part of the parent.

Again, in the first home there may be a tendency for the parent to be quick to scold or punish the child when he makes a mistake. He sees the mistake from his own point of view rather than from the child's. Perhaps he is not interested enough or skillful enough to try even to see the child's side of it. In the second home, the parent is more inclined to support while he seeks to understand why the child failed and to find ways of helping him that are more constructive and effective than punishment. In other words, he strives to awaken and cultivate to fuller expression the good qualities of the child.

Bringing Out the Best in Others

This is a broader way of looking at co-operation. We might say that each one in the home really co-operates only as he contributes his best and helps to bring out the best in others. Each one has something of beauty to give and each one can help to bring out the beauty in the lives of those around him. It requires loving insight, faith, and patience to do this, however, as well as the desire. Bringing out beauty is the work of the artist. It is a work that every parent may engage in, though, and as he himself grows in his appreciation of true co-operation and in skill in putting it into practice he will be able to win the child's co-operation.

VIOLA HOLLEY

[This is the first of three Saturday articles on cultivating co-operation. Some simple ways of working toward this end, through play, will be discussed in the second article.]

Mrs. Branson De Cou

Irish Schoolgirls on Their Way to a Village School

This is a summer picture, but since we seldom have little Irish school children to show you, we are presenting them in their late summer clothes, photographed just as they set out for the village school from their thatched cottage home. They live near Farranfore, in County Kerry, a region famous for scenery of unsurpassing loveliness—mountains, lakes, and rivers, including the Lakes of Killarney of song and story. The school lessons are in Gaelic, the Irish language, which is required in all the schools.

Preparing Children for Citizenship

In the Modern School, Group Activities Are Chosen With This Aim

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Preparing children for citizenship is probably the most important function of the school. To quote from "Our Public Schools" edited by the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, "Citizenship requires more than a formal study of civics or a knowledge of our country's wars and political history. It requires the habit of social thinking. Such a habit has to be developed through social living—through co-operative work and play and through seeing the tie-up between one's self and one's neighbors."

The public school of today certainly offers many opportunities for the development of social thinking, and every single one of these opportunities, we believe, should be utilized to the fullest extent. Children should be eager and ready to participate in all sorts of school and community enterprises. In this way, children derive the keen satisfaction that comes from mutual helpfulness. With the newer viewpoint in education, principal and teacher are ever guiding, helping and directing from their wider experiences, yet the children themselves are actually participating in the running of their classroom. In fact, it is THEIR school.

Responsible for School Success

Children and teachers both bear the responsibility for the success of the school. Committees of children, appointed from each of the several rooms of the school, plan with the teacher and principal as to how the school building and the playground may be made happier places in which to live and work. All sorts of duties may be expected of the children that, again, tend toward the mutual helpfulness of all. Some of the children's responsibilities fall under the following heads:

To look after and protect the rights of the younger children in the school building and on the playground.
To keep the yard and grounds neat and tidy.
To take care of the flowers, shrubs, and grass that beautify the school.
To help in carrying out traffic rules in the building and upon the streets near the building.
To pick up and take care of the playground equipment.
To help in the making of and carrying out of rules for the classroom and playground.
To see that the children understand and obey "the rules of the game."
To help in keeping the school building clean.
To conduct the students' council.
To bring in materials for school or class bulletin.
To take the attendance of the school.
To help in the comfort and entertainment of visitors.
To record the room temperature.
To take charge of the distribution of the library books.
To plan programs for general assemblies.
To help in the instructing of some of the children who may need special help.
To keep the buildings and sidewalks free from marks.
To help in the planting of school gardens.

High Value on Child Interest and Experience

Parents and laymen who are acquainted with the various activities which make up the present-day school program are amazed at the high value that has been placed upon child interest and experience, at the importance that has been placed upon child interest and experience, at the importance that has been placed upon meanings and understandings, at the real life that has been brought into the classroom. They have noted the tremendous gain in child initiative, poise, group responsibility, as well as a growth in knowledge and in the development of skills, habits, attitudes and appreciations.

Today every classroom, be it rural or in a highly organized city system, recognizes the value of the group, where children learn to become both wise leaders and responsible, intelligent followers.

The timid child is helped to develop self-confidence and the confident child to learn that life needs a fine sense of fellowship.

With the importance that has been placed within the past few years upon the efforts of the group, we realize that great care should be exercised by both teachers and parents in selecting those group activities which are most worthwhile. We realize, too, that groups should work under the direct guidance and supervision of an able teacher, that children should earn the right to work in a group, that the work to be accomplished as well as the right standards for work should be carefully understood by every member of the group.

Many worth-while group experiences like the following have been suggested to the writer from teachers doing valuable pieces of work:

1. Discussing whether material brought in is suitable for a class bulletin or newspaper.
2. Reading aloud to members of the group.
3. Preparing a puppet show.
4. Reporting on books read at home or at the library.
5. Preparing a dramatization or pantomime for a class.
6. Reading aloud by two or three children of certain chapters in a library book, so that the other children may get real enjoyment.
7. Practicing a dramatization to give before another group.
8. Reporting on a book in such a way that others will want to read it.
9. Discussing plans for a special program or entertainment.
10. Shortening or adjusting articles for a bulletin board.
11. Discussing marginal headings made.
12. Finishing a story that has been begun by the teacher.
13. Discussing answers to questions based on material that has been read silently.
14. Discussing the lovely, humorous, or exciting parts chosen from a story.
15. Discussing the best or most interesting way to take up a lesson.

The group spirit and the good coming from it carries over into all kinds of real community enterprises. The children become interested in caring for birds and flowers, in the planting of trees and gardens, in the extinguishing of moths and caterpillars, in attending only the cleanest of picture shows. In these and numerous other ways, children participate most effectively in the civic life of the community.

FLORENCE PIPER TUTTLE

Ways and Means With the Weekly Allowance

One Mother Describes Her Plan for Teaching Children to Spend Wisely

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Parents wish to give their children the right attitude regarding the spending of money but often go at it in the wrong way, either going to the extreme of niggardliness or all the way to hopeless extravagance. Youngsters brought up under such a system will find adult financial problems puzzling, to say the least.

Too often theories on paper read smoothly but when put to the test in some family group fall short of expected results. After trying many of these plans we worked out a simple program which has proved its usefulness over a period of years.

To each child is given an unearned allowance, the payment of which is not dependent upon good behavior. The amount is small, just enough to cover bare necessities because the object is to stimulate the boy or girl into earning an extra amount by doing certain kinds of odd jobs that were definitely understood to be "extras." One boy I know earns his college expenses by raising a summer truck garden in his own back yard and he has an all-year-round project in rabbits and chickens.

Every Saturday after breakfast each child receives the unearned allowance. Our 12-year-old is given 20 cents, Jane 15 and Joyce 10 cents. Each child puts away at least 5 cents to add to his or her Sunday school collection.

For the school savings account the two eldest take 5 cents but Joyce adds to hers with 2 cents unless she wishes to take more from her earned finances.

They Learn by Trial and Error Method

The remainder of the weekly allowance is small, varying from a few cents to a nickle. We allow the children to spend this unsupervised, for it is only by the trial and error method that they will learn to get something really worth while for their money.

The important part of the whole plan is never to advance any fraction, however small, of the next week's finances. By running out of cash the child learns to plan more carefully next time, especially if something very attractive catches his fancy.

When the boy or girl reaches the age of 15 it is a good idea to start a small clothes allowance. Here, too, children learn by making mistakes, although a certain amount of guidance is wise. Having to wear a poor selection, however, is a good experience for anyone and an effective teacher.

We allow our children to earn extra money, although that is entirely optional, depending upon their status financially. When necessary I can find no end of jobs for willing hands—cleaning silver, shelling peas and nuts, etc. Of course, these tasks are outside the range of ordinary jobs expected of every member of our group as a matter of daily routine. (This last point is important. We are convinced that children should not be paid for jobs around house and ground that should be done by them as their contribution to group living, as members of a family—Editor.)

Under no circumstances give money for good behavior, for taking naps and the like. I have known parents who do just that and think nothing of it.

Not a Real Test Of Child's Ability to Earn

I do not approve of children going about their neighborhood selling magazines or anything else, for this is no real test of your child's ability to earn. We keep the projects in our own yard. Ingenuity and hard work make a combination hard to beat. Recently Jane earned a bead loom and she has been enthralled with it. She tells everyone that she earned it herself. You will find that children take better care of the things they acquire by their own efforts. Besides, they are storing up qualities that will make them succeed in later years.

The child who takes coins from a parent's purse is usually the youngster who has no specified amount of money for his own. It is wise to supply an allowance even if but a few pennies. It will be invaluable in building up admirable traits in the child.

If we would produce neither a miser nor a spendthrift, but one of good money habits, we feel that this important development of our children must not be neglected. We feel that they must be guided sympathetically until they have acquired the art of wise spending.

F. W. R.

Jane Earned a Bead Loom and Is Enthralled With It

Speech 'Caught' Not Taught

Good speech, though dependent upon special skills, is "taught by contagion rather than by drill technics," Dr. Elizabeth D. McDowell, associate professor of speech at Teachers College, Columbia University, reported, following a survey of speech habits, according to the New York Sun.

In Professor McDowell's judgment the teacher of the very young child is chiefly responsible for the development of skill and poise in speaking.

"Speech proficiency, although dependent upon special skills, is taught by contagion rather than by 'drill' technics," Professor McDowell declared.

"We cannot teach anybody anything; the best we can do is to set up situations in which he can learn," she explained. "Situations providing favorable conditions for acquiring the mastery of the social, semantic and phonetic skills, upon which speech proficiency depends, make up much of the child's program during the school day.

"Seldom is it necessary to introduce special speech activities, particularly when one is trying to emphasize the social and the language aspects of good speech behavior. Courtesy, social responsiveness, pertinent ideas and active co-operation are essential ingredients of all communicative activity."

Those who are deficient in the language skills are often described as "dull, ineffectual or scatterbrained," she warned.

Speech is an index of your point of view, Professor McDowell added. She said that persons who are tolerant and sympathetic make the best speakers. Shyness in speech, self-consciousness, indifference, aggressiveness, conceit or exhibitionism are "antisocial manifestations" she declared.

(Reprinted From School Management)

Teacher and Friend

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Nebraska

Dear Editor:

I wonder how many parents take the time to make friends with their children's teacher, to offer her their co-operation and help in her problems concerning their children? This is one custom which we do not neglect in our home. Several times during the school year I invite the teacher to be our guest overnight, and we have the opportunity to know her better, and to understand her methods and motives. Likewise, of course, she sees the background which our children have, and finds that we are more than willing to do our part to keep school running smoothly. I have yet to meet a teacher who has not appreciated this, and gone out of her way to tell me so. The few problems which have come up in our children's school experience have been quickly settled and forgotten because she knew she could depend on us, and our co-operation, and the children enjoy having the teacher visit their home.

Ours is a rural school, and the teacher we now have follows a lunch-hour schedule which seems ideal to me. For those who have no thermos bottles, she puts the food they bring in pint jars, to heat at recess. It is warm by noon. Each child brings a potato which she puts in the hot ashes to roast, and it is done by noon also. At 12, children wash their hands and faces, comb their hair, and then return to their seats. Lunchboxes are opened, napkins spread on their desks, and she serves each their baked potato and heated food. The rest of their lunch is, of course, eaten at the same time. Sweets and desserts are not eaten until last, she sees to that. They take their time, eating slowly, and discussing interesting things all the while. When all are finished, their desks are cleared and they are free to play until school time.

Another phase of school life which we appreciate is the fact that our teacher manages to be on the school ground with the children, when they are at play. This helps prevent accidents, fights, abuses, or any of the unpleasant situations which sometimes arise in school life.

When we have such an excellent teacher I do think we ought to express our appreciation to her, according her the little courtesies and niceties which go to make a teacher's labors more pleasant and worthwhile to her. Above all never to criticize her actions or methods in the children's hearing is a rule we find excellent to follow. Friction is apt to develop between teacher and pupils if parents take such an attitude before their children.

Let's hear how other parents and teachers handle school problems.

(Mrs.) B. O. P.

Thanks to Our Phonograph

Washington, D. C.

Dear Editor:

Perhaps other parents of young children have had the same problem that I had, namely, how to bring suitable music into the children's experience.

Since I play no musical instrument, and do not read music nor sing very well, it seemed that my two children would have to look elsewhere for their musical education. I did not know the tunes of many nursery rhymes, but I was able to sing a few hymns without straying from the tune very often, and the children always had a hymn upon going to bed.

The radio has not been very helpful as yet, for the children are only two and four years old, and there is little on the radio for them, and that usually at inconvenient times.

Recently, however, a long-unused phonograph has been brought down from the storeroom and has been set up in the children's bedroom. We have bought a few inexpensive records of nursery rhymes. And what an investment it has proved to be! "Hey Diddle Diddle" or "Humpty Dumpty" enlivens the dressing process in the morning or the job of picking up toys before supper. And the playing of a favorite record is sometimes the reward of a task well done. A dawdling child often moves more quickly to music, especially if he tries to finish before the record stops.

Also mother is learning the tunes, as well as the words, of nursery rhymes and can sing them at times when it is not convenient to use the machine. The children are learning tunes, too, and learning them correctly. Later on, some of the records of classical music that were laid away with the phonograph will be used often. A few of them are being used occasionally now.

Best of all, from mother's point of view, is the record of two beloved hymns, which is played every night after the children are in bed and prayers have been said. From time to time, new hymn records will be bought, and the children will thus learn words and music of the hymns which the older child is even now hearing in Sunday school.

Mothers or fathers who can play and sing for their children are indeed fortunate. But many who have not these accomplishments may find, as I did, a substitute within their means as to both time and money.

(Mrs.) K. V. A.

Sharing Responsibilities

Ohio

Dear Editor:

For a long time I have enjoyed and been helped through reading letters from parents. We have three girls, aged 10, 9, 8. They make beds, keep their rooms in order, and have weekly turns to help with dishes, run errands, prepare meals, wash windows. They must be within calling during that week. Our boys, 9 and 5, empty baskets, run errands, cut the grass.

My family has been a wonderful help to me as I allow them to take part in the home in many ways, suggesting changes of furniture or cooking, deciding surprises for someone, fixing baskets for others they love to surprise. Our 10-year-old girl sews on the machine, and I find that what I let them do without fear they do well.

Each child is different so I get much food for thought. I try each day to talk alone with each of them if only for a moment, as all children like secrets. During school each child has a nail for school papers so the parents can keep track of their grades. Last summer the girls always took down and folded up the clothes which meant a great help to me. This is the first time I have allowed them to have a playhouse in the shed and they are getting a big thrill, and if one wants to quarrel he must stay out of the house for one whole day.

Thank you again for your helpful column.

(Mrs.) P. R. K.

Teachers for Radio Education

"Successful use of radio in the service of education depends chiefly on having a corps of teachers and others competent to write and produce radio programs," said Commissioner of Education J. W. Studebaker in announcing that the office of education is strongly encouraging university training for radio.

Commissioner Studebaker stated that he has again authorized the Educational Radio Project to co-operate with the Radio Workshop of New York University, which opens for a second session on Jan. 4.

Five different attacks on the problem of using radio for education are being used by the Radio Project which has its New York headquarters at the Washington Square division of New York University. The five programs, all on nation-wide chains, are receiving more than 5000 "fan" letters per week.

"Since we are discovering new methods of making educational radio programs successful," continued Commissioner Studebaker, "I am glad to enable teachers and others interested in developing radio to learn these techniques. Students associated with the project last summer are making notable records in their communities. The Office of Education is also lending assistance and counsel to other universities and colleges interested in providing training for the advancement of educational radio. Many requests for educators skilled in radio reach the Office of Education. There is a growing need for trained persons in this field. I would not be surprised to see the position of radio coach common in our schools in the near future."

The National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System are also co-operating with the Office of Education in connection with the Radio Workshop established by New York University.

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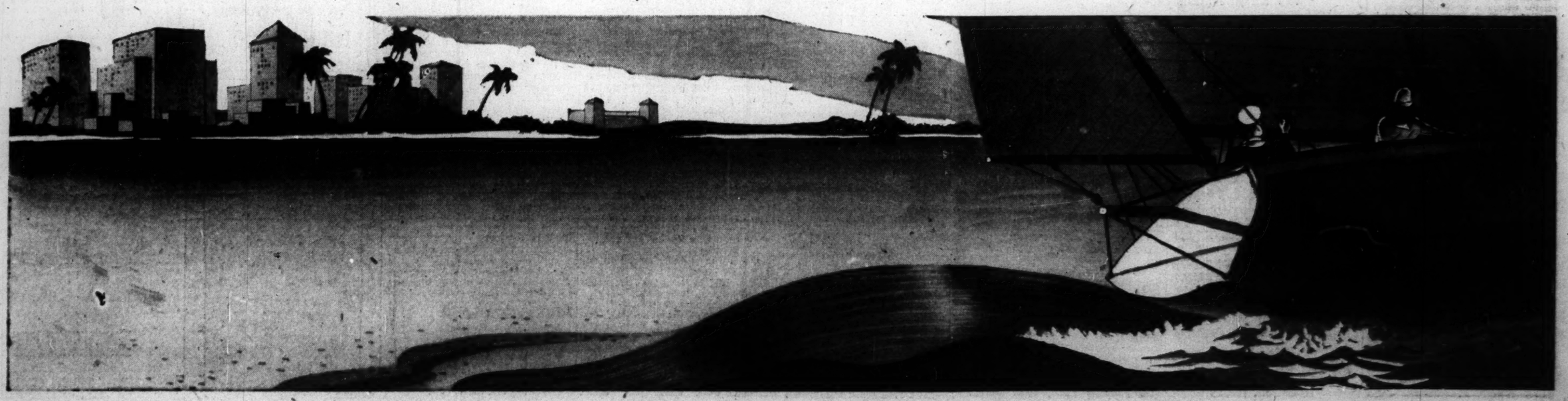
Vacation in a sunny clime this winter

When the mercury hovers around zero and Boreas blows with icy breath over the northland, many living there seek change and comfort in sunnier lands.

Tropical beaches; sparkling waters of jade green, sapphire, and amethyst; rustling palms, and gardens riotous with color; verdure-clad mountains that lose their peaks in billowy clouds; hills fragrant with resinous pine—these form the settings wherein may be found the essentials for happy winter vacations.

Sail the Caribbean—or to mystery isles of the Pacific. Bask in the friendly sun of California, Florida, Hawaii, Bermuda, or the Carolinas. Loaf on the broad verandah of some hotel shaded by waving palms or Southern pines. Dance to muted music beneath an orange moon. See strange cargoes move from wharf to ship in foreign ports. Follow the thrilling play of champions on sun-drenched courts and fairways.

One need only turn to the Hotel, Resort, and Travel pages of The Christian Science Monitor of any Tuesday or Friday—or to hotel and travel advertising in the regular columns any day—to find inspiration and information about delightful winter vacation spots. There you may also learn of fleets of Monitor-advertised steamships, trains, motorcoaches, and airships waiting to transport you to sunny scenes.

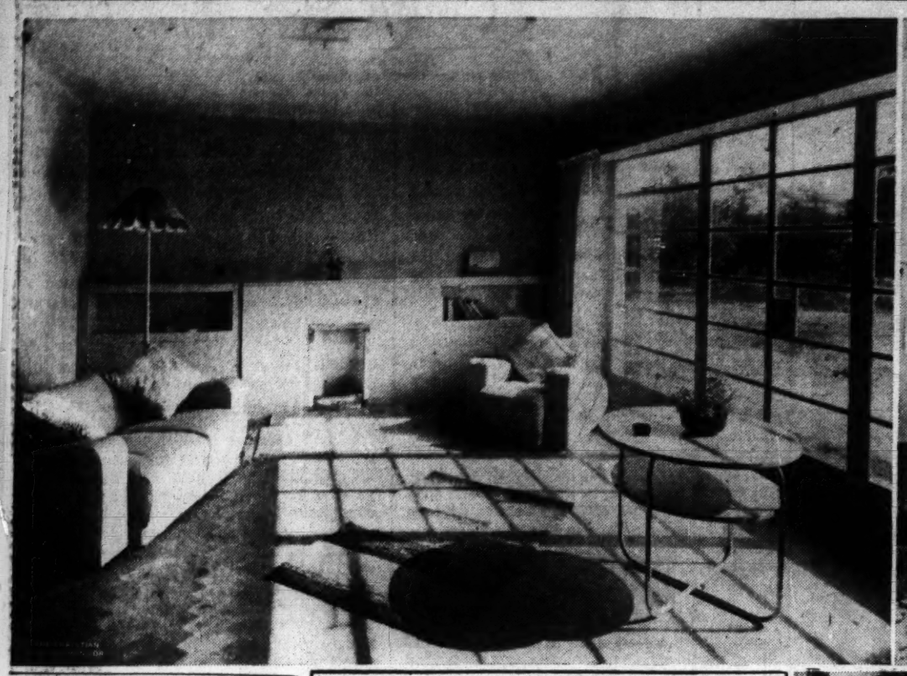


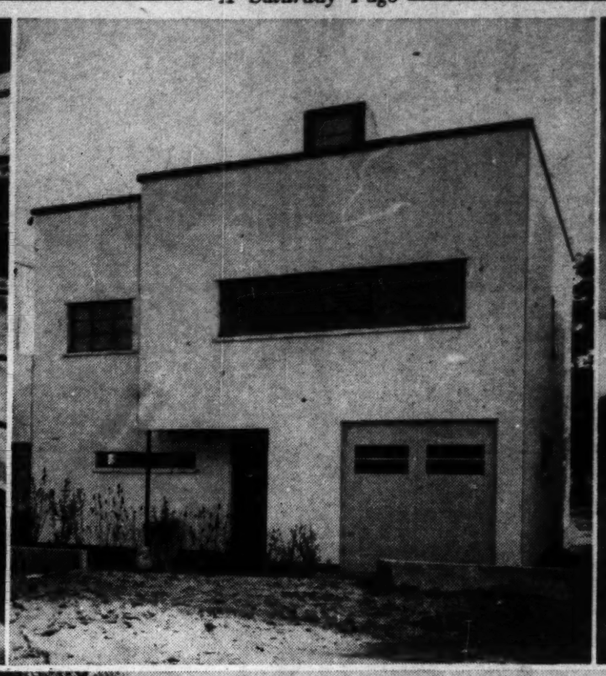
Antiques Architecture

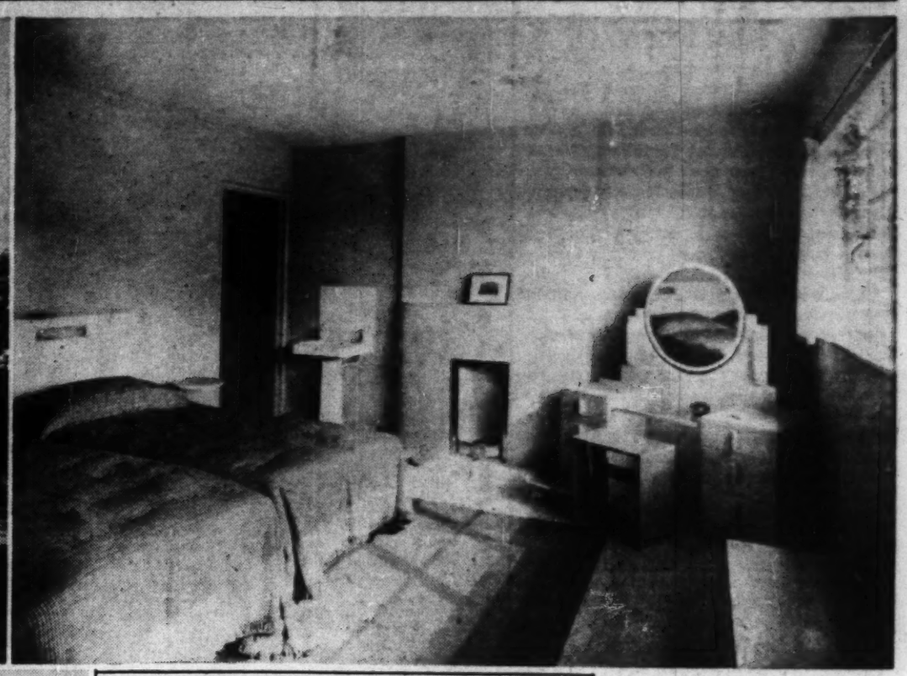
Home Building and Furnishing

A Saturday Page

Decorative Arts







Bequest of British Silver

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

Visitors to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts who reach the several galleries in which early silverware is shown, will be impressed, first, by the quantity and diversity of the types exhibited. Then, observing the frequent recurrence of a few donors' names, they will realize that the museum has found many generous friends among owners of this ware, either ancestral or collected.

In truth, the institution has been fortunate in receiving gifts in many other fields, some of which are outside the range of topics treated on this page. In the matter of English silver, the gifts have been such as to place it in a leading position among American art museums. Also, it has the richest group of Paul Revere's work, and a conspicuously fine collection of the products of other early Americans.

Donor of 92 Pieces

The extent and happy variety of these acquisitions has been brought freshly to public attention through recent months, since the announcement of the Frank Brewer Bemis bequest. This contained 92 examples of British silversmiths' art—pieces which Mr. Bemis had lent for exhibition in 1929. In dates they cover the two centuries from 1577 to 1775, five of the pieces being in the 1500's and more than a score in the 1600's. The collection was reviewed at length by Mrs. Kathryn C. Buhler in the October Bulletin of the museum.

Pictured here are a few of the many articles of unusual character,

This pomander, or scent ball, 2¾ inches high, was made in the 1500's. Each segment is engraved with the name of the perfume it holds.

the pomander, or scent ball, being of particular rarity and interest. Although the words are not legible in the illustration here, the content of each compartment is inscribed on the sliding cover, the eight words being Cedro, Rose, Garafoli, Naransi, Viole, Moschete, Ambra, Gesmini.

For an Archbishop's Perfumery

This pomander is of silver coated with gold, and carries an inscription indicating that it once belonged to an Archbishop. Mrs. Buhler finds a similar object described by George Cavendish (1500-1562?) in his "Life of Wolsey":

In his hand a very fayre orynge, whereof the mete or substance within, was taken out and fylled uppe agayn with the part of a sponge wherein was vynegar and other confecsions.

Another article which we show is a covered bowl made in London in 1672, with the exuberant decorations of the time of Charles II. Still, this piece has a basic simplicity of form that is quite delightful. Other oustanding pieces in the Bemis bequest are three Elizabethan cups, spoons, tankards, beakers, pots, and jugs, while the pair of tumblers made by Paul Lamerie in 1735 are especially desirable.

Fortunately for the public, this British silver is combined in arrangement with some 250 items of like origin that make up the Charlotte Beebe Wilbour collection, and with numerous smaller bequests. This permits a chronological display of a wide variety of forms which reveal the changing tastes in this decorative art through nearly three centuries of English silversmiths.

John Rowe's Cup

Although gifts of actual objects account for the bulk of the Boston museum's silverware, additions are also made by purchase. It is from the proceeds of the Helen and Alice Colburn Fund that the museum has recently bought a large two handled cup with cover, made by Jacob Hurd of Boston (1702-1758). This monumental affair stands 13½ inches high and belonged to John Rowe, who came to Boston in the 1730's and became a leading citizen —merchant and owner of ships and lands.

Large as it is, this piece is so well proportioned as to be satisfying in its lines, but one does not think of it as of utility until the customs of the mid-eighteenth century are recalled. For this purpose Mrs. Buhler, who writes of the cup in the February Museum Bulletin, quotes from the diary of this John Rowe—a personal record which tends to give live reality to some of our vague impressions of social life in those days.

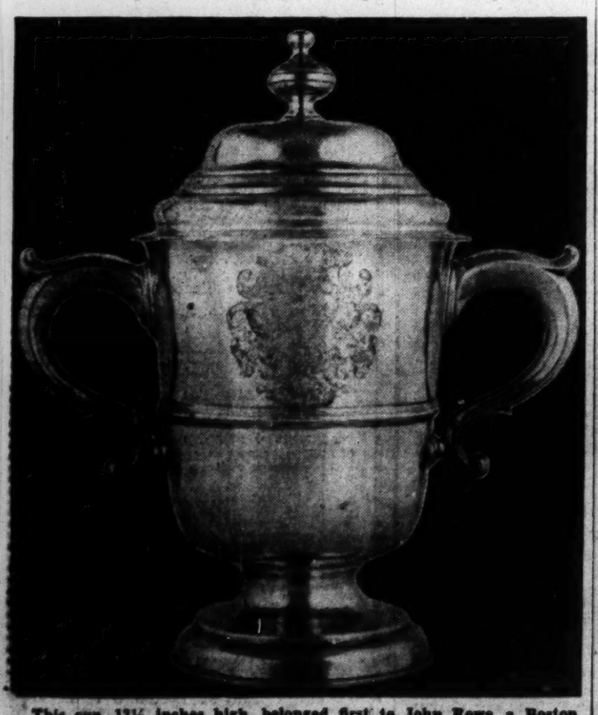
It seems that he records the toasts called for at several gatherings at which this very cup might have been passed around the whole circle of guests. On one occasion—number of guests not stated—there were 27 of these toasts, beginning with "The King" and ending with "The Prosperity of North America." This is a commentary on the social customs of those times as compared with the present, when gratifying contrasts are conspicuous.

Rowe was a vestryman of Trinity Church for many years, and a member of the House of Representatives in 1784. It seems that it was he who conceived the symbol of the codfish which has hung in the Representatives' Chamber of the State House for over 150 years, and which has instigated so many jokes and gibes at Boston and Bostonians. Mrs. Buhler quotes the following extract from the Journal of the House in 1784:

Mr. Rowe moved the House that leave be given to hang up the representation of a Cod Fish in the room where the House sits, as a memorial of the importance of the Cod-Fishery to the welfare of the Commonwealth as had been used formerly. The said motion having been seconded, the question was put, and leave given for the the purpose aforesaid.

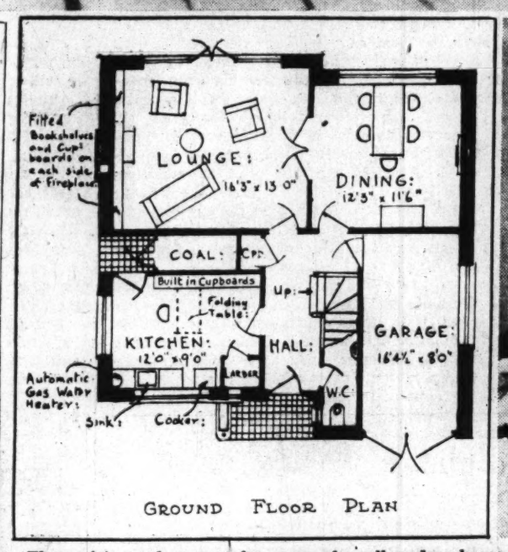
All Photos Courtesy Boston Museum of Fine Arts

These cups from the Bemis bequest are of Queen Elizabeth's time, made in London in the years 1579, 1592 and 1589. The one at the left probably had a cover and was changed to this simpler form during the Reformation. Coconuts fashioned into drinking cups were used as early as the thirteenth century so the one shown here is not an early example of this form.

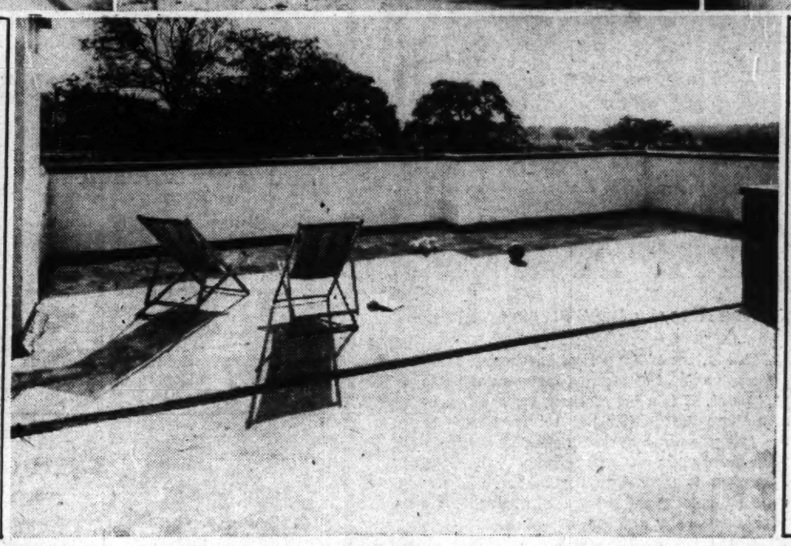


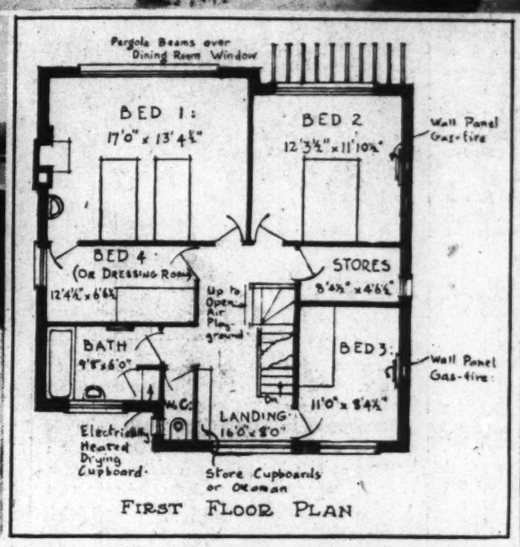
This cup, 13½ inches high, belonged first to John Rowe, a Boston merchant and shipowner. It was made by Jacob Hurd (1702-1758).

In the Bemis bequest is this bowl, 8¼ inches in diameter, made in 1672, when Charles II was King. Reaction from Puritan severity of Cromwell's time is expressed in embossing and elaborate handles.



GROUND FLOOR PLAN




Pergola Beams over Dining Room Window
BED 1: 17'0" x 13'4½"
BED 2 12'3½" x 11'10½"
Wall Panel Gas-fire
BED 4 (Or Dressing Room) 12'4½" x 6'6½"
STORES 8'4½" x 4'6½"
Up to Open-Air Playground
BATH 9'8" x 6'0"
BED 3: 11'0" x 8'4½"
Wall Panel Gas-fire
W.C.
LANDING: 16'0" x 8'0"
Electrically Heated Drying Cupboard
Store Cupboards or Ottoman

FIRST FLOOR PLAN

These pictures show one of a group of small modern houses built in the London suburb of Finchley, designed by Mr. G. Brian Herbert, A. R. I. B. A. Plans show the compact and adequate provision for a small family requiring three bedrooms. Garage doors balance the small entrance porch; the long window serves one bedroom and the hallway.

At the left above is the lounge or living room, its generous windows opening on the lawn and garden. Built-in shelves and cupboards fill one end of the room, with a center panel for a gas heater.

The principal bedroom is shown at the right, with a coal fireplace and lavatory basin. As seen in the plan below, a dressing room large enough for a small bedroom, is reached by the door beyond the beds.

A secluded space of generous size, for enjoying fresh air and sunlight, is found on the roof, with its high parapet. Here is a place for lounging, games, and out-of-door sleeping for juniors and adults.

Like most English houses, best rooms are in the rear.

A Modern English House

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

Built of brickwork and finished on the exterior with a permanently white waterproof stucco, the house illustrated is one of several built recently at Finchley to the designs of Mr. G. Brian Herbert, A. R. I. B. A. It is exceptionally interesting on account of the several uncommon ideas for saving labor and for creating comfort.

The sitting room and dining room, which have wide south windows with a fine view of the garden, are separated by wide double doors which fold back, so that the two interiors can be used as one. A panel-type gas fire is used in the dining room; there is a coal fireplace in the sitting room and built-in cupboards and open shelves treated as a part of the fireplace fitment.

The kitchen has been built completely equipped. There is a large built-in cabinet with extending, porcelain-topped table; a broom cupboard with a folding ironing board on the inner side of the door; a larder; a sink with cupboards beneath and beside it; a refrigerator; gas cooker and water heater. There is a large window on the east, and facing north there is a narrow spy window with a view of the porch. A hanging coat cupboard is in a corner of the hall and a small cloakroom under the stairs. On the upper floor there are also store cupboards and an electrically-heated linen cupboard.

The garage is on the right of the front elevation and balances admirably with the rectangular porch, which is terminated on the left by a raised flower bed retained by low walls.

The flat roof, which is finished in asphalt and can be used for sunbathing, is approached by a second flight of stairs; the roof parapet is three feet, six inches high.

The house includes four bedrooms and an exceptionally well-equipped bathroom. The flooring in the living room and entrance hall is polished parquet, and the ceilings, walls and woodwork are pale sunshine yellow. A note of contrast is provided by the black handrail and terra-cotta vertical bars to the balustrade.

The color scheme of the exterior is completed by the garage doors in pale primrose; metal casements painted terra cotta; mullions of red brick and cream mortar; front door, porch stanchion, plinth and cornice are black.

Early Color Schemes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

White Plains, N. Y.

There was a time when people considered white, gray, or cream the only proper colors to use in reproducing Colonial rooms. Research of recent years has indicated that this notion is untrue to tradition.

In Virginia, the Williamsburg restoration has found that mulberry, red, peacock blue and emerald green were used, while in the museums early American rooms from various states are brilliantly colored.

In the earliest days a scarcity of pigments made necessary the use of such cheap and available colors as Indian red and yellow ochre, but later on a love for color prompted people to paint their walls in most all the rainbow hues. Here are some color combinations noted in New York and New England.

In a southern New York church of 1825 the foyer walls are painted chartreuse. The doorways have light blue-green panels, ox-blood red stiles and trim, and oyster white moldings.

The parlor walls of a 1795 Connecticut dwelling are lilac; the woodwork is bottle green with white moldings picked out in gilt; the doors have pink panels on green stiles.

Paneling in a Massachusetts house of 1760 is mustard yellow; the plaster is washed in a pale pinkish gray.

The state chamber of a famous New York manor house built before 1660 has an oyster white dado and walls of vivid sky blue. The paneled library is barn red with a gray ceiling.

Lead gray wainscoting of 1780 and pink walls are in a New York home on Long Island Sound, built about 1683.

Thus it may be seen that early American interiors were not always white or cream!

Have Pedestals Now

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

Everyone has probably had experience with the four-legged, wabbly variety of game tables, which always came in handy, but which was never entirely dependable. Manufacturers have been experimenting for some time to find ways of making the mechanism more sturdy and durable.

Now comes the pedestal table of game-table size, which was made with an eye on its use as a luncheon or dinette table. Its pedestal of metal spreads out near the floor into four legs which are very substantial and keep the top in steady position. Tops are made of various materials. Some of them are of the new composition boards, finished with a new lacquer, which resists acids and is washable. Others are of imitation leather, and some are finished in fabricoid.

A de-luxe development was seen recently in a dinette table with top finished in yellow and white imitation leather and a chromium-tube pedestal base. Two of the chairs were yellow and two were white upholstered, in the same leather.

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THE NEW TERM
. . .
PARENTS who are contemplating enrolling their children for the new school term will find it helpful to consult the school advertising which appears on the Education pages of The Christian Science Monitor every Tuesday and Saturday.
The schools advertised are carefully chosen with a view to educational standards, environment, housing and recreational facilities, each an important factor to consider when selecting a suitable school for your girl or boy.

The Home Forum

A Certain Park in London

OF ALL the London parks, I like St. James's best. It is so small that one can be on friendly terms with the whole of it. Time was when it included Green Park, Charles II having added fresh fields to its acreage. But, in the mid-years of the eighteenth century, when Green Park was given its own name and boundaries, St. James's became less of a park than a garden—a landscape garden, romantically planned.

Through its trees are pleasing vistas of informal flower-borders, crazy patchworks of color from spring to autumn; of the Guards Memorial in Horse Guards Parade; of daisied lawns across which a tame pheasant may be running with her nide of speckled chicks, disturbed by the busy hum of a motor mowing machine; of crocuses massed, purple, white and gold, in the clear greensward of early March, or scattered, palest mauve, among the russet fall of leaves in October.

From the bridge, over the ornamental sweep of water with its island bird sanctuary, the prospects are well contrasted. That of Buckingham Palace gains in stateliness on a bright day, but the spires and minarets of Whitehall are like a dream fantasy when viewed through a slight mist.

* * *

IN WINTER THE park has subtle beauties. Warm color has gone from the scene. The show dahlias have been lifted and their tubers stored. Withered leaves, swept into piles, have been carted away to molder until ready to be respread and enrich the soil.

The water is seldom frozen over for many days together. Usually the ripple of its steel-gray surface is changing with the gusty winds. Bleak air and water are lively with gulls. They check their sailing flight, or rise to join a screaming circle catching scraps of food thrown by kindly loiterers on the bridge.

Amidst the commotion you can pause to note the patterns of wings against the sky and all the gradations of neutral shades in birds and background. You may fancy that there are signs of disapproval of these rowdy seasonal visitors among the denizens of the water-side. Ducks huddle in family groups or swim about, quacking a good deal, trying to draw to themselves the attention of the scrap throwers on the bridge. Coots, pochards and other divers take their neatest headers. But the noise, hustle and air acrobatics of the food-grabbing gulls provide a better attraction and an element of sport, as some skill may be acquired by the throwers in nicety of aim.

* * *

A LARGE CRUST misses the greedy beaks and falls to be seized by a watchful pochard below. He is immediately chased by gulls. Down goes his chestnut head and gray-brown plumage. He is an expert diver and comes up unexpectedly, to swallow the softened bread at a gulp. Above cries and quacks rises the strident honk of a barnacle goose. Perhaps snow on the wind reminds her of the breeding lands far north.

The pelicans, most distinguished of the residents, can quietly bide their time. It is true that sometimes their urge for solitude drives them beyond the bridge to seek stable comfort from the contemplation of Buckingham Palace. The interloping gulls crowd the Whitehall end; Pelican Rock is not even safe from invasion; but they cannot interfere with that important park function, the pelicans' dinner. No haphazard affair this, but dependent on the punctual appearance of a keeper, a basket with neat rations of raw fish and proper routine of service.

Without loss of dignity, there is fun in the performance. An appreciative audience looks over or through the railings. Between each helping of fish the pelicans execute a solemn dancing movement, a majestically concerted waddle. They do not hasten to eat their food. It is stored in their distensible pouches for quiet consumption. Their opening beaks are a formidable sight. The smaller fowl on the bank know their place and keep away.

Only the cormorants join the dance, skipping and jumping hungrily around. It then becomes a ballet movement in black and white. Trying to satisfy their proverbial voracity, the cormorants sometimes go too near the fish. The pelicans squawk loudly. At each utterance, there is a big laugh from the audience. It sounds just like a guttural: "Go away!" And the pelicans mean it, too. Cormorants may dance attendance, but they must not usurp the serious business of the act.

* * *

THEIR RATIONS RECEIVED, the pelicans take to the water. Unlike swans, they do not look their best in this element. Such lengthy beaks have a topheavy appearance, especially when carrying full pouches. But the great birds have magnificent poise when landed. The three of them make a fine sculpturesque group on their rock.

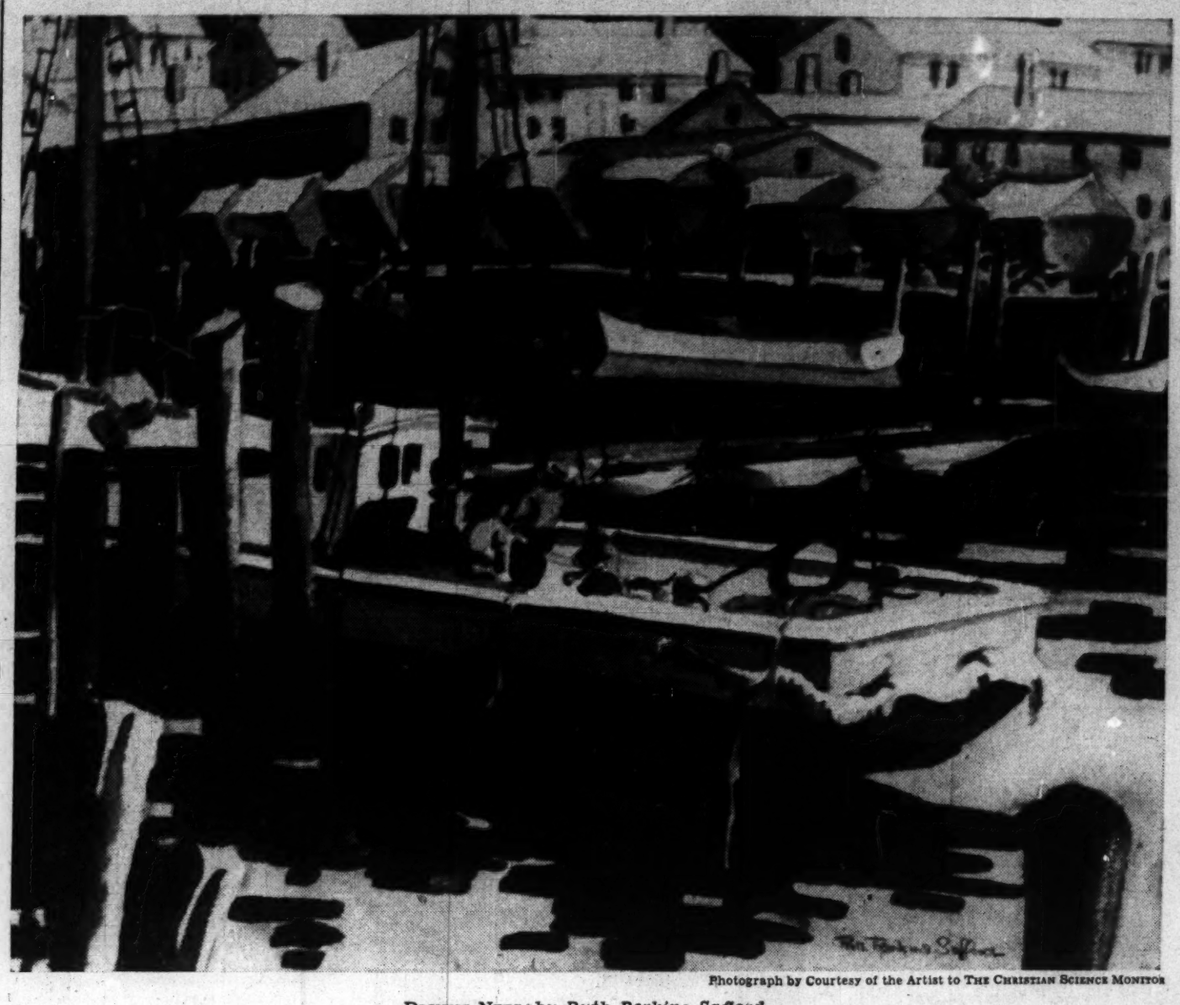
A little girl near me agrees with this.

"How lovely they are—like statues."

It is a pleasure to look at familiar things without prejudice. As I admire the "statues," a quotation from Bacon's essay, "Of Beauty," comes to my thought: "There is no excellent beauty that hath not some strangeness of proportion."

Apart from particular appreciation of pelicans with their outsize in beaks, it seems to throw light on critical appreciation in general. Too dependent on classical types or popular standards of acceptance, we are apt to miss strange beauty around us.

K. J. M.



Photograph by Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DRYING NETS, *by Ruth Perkins Safford*

THE harbor of the port of Gloucester, Massachusetts, has inspired many an artist to paint. It is a busy haven, for the fishermen there have either just returned from or are just preparing to go forth upon a voyage. Thus artists take delight in depicting the small fishing craft moored in the harbor, and the occupations of the workers who, when they are not taken up with disposing of their catch, must prepare their boats and nets.

Depicted here is the drying of nets by a method which is considered more efficient than the practice of spreading them on the ground. The nets are strung on large, tent-like reels along the docks. They may be noted here in the middle distance of the picture. The artist, Mrs. Safford, has related a great deal within the space of this composition, showing the water and boats, the reels and gabled houses. All these details are incorporated in a solid, well-arranged composition. While she is spare with detail, she indicates enough of them to make clear every reference in the picture. One feels well acquainted with this part of Gloucester Harbor.

Hippopotamus Junior

IF ONE remembers that a full-grown hippopotamus is more than fourteen feet long, and weighs some three and a quarter tons, then the child of the pigmy hippopotamus, standing only one foot high at the shoulder, is a most unexpected and amusing little creature.

In fact, if you do not look carefully, you are apt to overlook the animal—for its head rises quite flatly from the pool and rests motionless on the glittering surface. With its soft, round snout and widely separated eyes its features resemble the small, dark face of a lamb, amiable, gentle, and confiding.

But suddenly the fleshy ears, hitherto stretched back, stand erect, whirl around in rapid circles and—everything sinks from sight. Looking like a shadow, the child is walking down under the water, somewhere between upper air and stony bottom.

I count to two hundred and ten and—then it reappears, pushes ashore its wet cylindrical body with its numerous rings of fat, and glowing like bronze, puffs a bit, and on sturdy little legs trips nimbly up the inclined ramp.

The hippopotamus child answers the call of my voice, runs to the bars, raises its forehoofs, and sniffs my hand with its soft, wet mouth. Lorenz Hagenbeck says that I can open the cage-door without any fear and, indeed, the hippo follows me like a small, well-trained dog, close to my heel, as I pass along the stable-alley, over to the flamingo meadow, where we settle down and examine the grass. Full of spirits, the pigmy, whose skin has meanwhile dried, attempts a clumsy gallop. I am already beginning to be afraid it will run off to the large lake and swim away among the ducks. But a single inviting call is enough to bring the animal straight back. It plucks up a few green sprouts and then trots off home to its own bathtub.

Very carefully the short feet step in, chest and body disappear. Lying flat on the water the little creature swims completely around the rim of the pool. Then it again lies motionless, looks at me with its honest sheep's eyes, and wheezes softly. Once more his ears move like propellers; his head and back sink out of sight so softly and noiselessly that the smooth surface of the water is undisturbed by a single ripple.—PAUL EIPPER, in "My Zoo." (New York: Viking.)

North-West Passage To Cathay

THE courage of those early navigators among the icebergs of the Arctic seas is the more striking when it is remembered that they had practically no Polar technique such as is known to-day. In these days any ship going on an Arctic voyage is specially built or strengthened for work among the ice. The questions of diet and clothing are carefully studied, the lie of the land, currents, tides are all charted, equipment of all sorts is based on centuries of experience. But these men knew not what they would have to face, what hazards of ice and snow, stormy seas and racing tides, fog and darkness, unknown coasts and savage tribes. Everything was unexpected and strange, and new and unforeseen perils lay in wait for them with every nautical mile they sailed.

The North-West Passage was another forlorn hope. Nevertheless, despite the failure so far to find a north-east route to Cathay, there was a feeling abroad, amounting in many minds to a certainty, that there surely was a way round North America. The experts were perfectly right in both cases. Routes exist, though climatic conditions make them commercially impossible. But in those sanguine days, the impossible was constantly coming true, and it is no wonder that the enthusiasts under-estimated the difficulties. Of all these enthusiasts the keenest and most influential was Humphrey Gilbert. He was a Devonshire man, educated at Eton and Oxford. No doubt in his early youth his imagination had been fired in that shire of the sea-kings by romantic tales of far-off lands. Millais' well-known picture, "The Boyhood of Raleigh," shows the two half-brothers, Humphrey Gilbert and Walter Raleigh, as eager boys drinking in the story of an old salt whose arm is outflung towards the horizon where ships go down. That picture is a true one, and all his life Gilbert held fast to dreams of Cathay. He was knighted for services rendered in the bloodthirsty Irish wars, he fought in the Netherlands against Alva and the Spanish power, but his dream remained with him, and in 1574 he wrote The Discourse to prove a Passage by the North-West to Cathaia and the East Indies. In this he convinced himself and many another, not only of the existence of a way round, but also that it could and should be sailed by English ships. The Discourse was published in 1576, and in that same year, largely owing to Gilbert's arguments, Frobisher's first expedition started for the North-West.—DOUGLAS BELL, in "Elizabethan Seamen." (London: Longmans, Green. Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

Evening Mood

BLOW, winds, whistle, blow—
Wildly come—gently go.
Whence? Where? I do not know.

Gleam, sun, glimmer, glow—
Turn, time, flicker, flow—
Sink, sun, lower, low.

Slant, shades, stretch, grow.
Come, night, blue-black crow;
Sprinkle stars on silver snow.

HARRY ELMORE HURD

God First

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANY years ago a young student of Christian Science one day visited a friend who had been helping him to gain a clearer understanding of the perfection of God and His spiritual creation. On the wall of his friend's study he saw a small gold-letter motto reading, "God First." While little of the conversation on that occasion is now recalled, the impression made by the little sign has never been lost. "God First"! What significant words! How they challenge the age-old temptation to consider anything and everything else first, and to permit the things of Spirit, Mind, or God, to be relegated to the future!

Christian Science demands of its followers that this preeept take precedence. The teachings of the master Christian, Jesus the Christ, coincide with this view. In his parable of the great supper (Luke 14), he showed how mortal mind's resistance to the qualities of good prevents acceptance of Love's bounty, through a false belief of matter as substance. One had land, another oxen, another a wife, and so they could not respond to the invitation. The moral is plain, and Christian Science, reiterating the doctrine of the Master, shows clearly how to reverse the material order, putting first the omnipotence of God and His law, for the benefit of mankind.

Through the publication of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy led the way for all men to the fuller comprehension of the law of God, which heals material discord and overcomes human limitation. On page 427 of this book she has written: "Immortal Mind, governing all, must be acknowledged as supreme in the physical realm, so-called, as well as in the spiritual. Called to the bed of death, what material remedy has man when all such remedies have failed? Spirit is his last resort, but it should have been his first and only resort."

To understand the vital importance of first ascribing all power to the one infinite God, good, is to grasp the meaning of Jesus' life, teachings, and example. Christian Science is making universally available the truth about God and man as taught by the Master. In the light of its teachings the belief that God is to be found only at some distant date in a place called heaven, gives place to the spiritual fact that He is everywhere present as infinite Spirit, Mind, Soul—always available as Principle, and eternally governing His idea, man. Hence, man is not mortal, but the perfect spiritual expression or reflection of God, good. Thus it may be seen that there is no real existence other than God and His creation. As the individual comprehends and uses this truth, all about him will be benefited.

Gratitude for all that is good—gratitude for Life, Truth, and Love—is among the first requisites of success in the practice of this Science. The great revelation of Mrs. Eddy, as elucidated by her through spiritual direction and demonstration, is based upon the Scriptures. In the clear effulgence of spiritual understanding we behold with rejoicing the nothingness and powerlessness of matter, and of all false material beliefs. Not having been created by divine Mind, mortal mind and matter are without potency, being unsupported by spiritual law; and their many ramifications, manifested as sin, sickness, disease, poverty, ignorance, envy, malice, and hate, are thus seen to be worthless counterfeits. Does not this scientific reversal bear out the words of the Master (Matthew 20:16), "The last shall be first, and the first last"?

Christian Science, the law of God, requires that Truth shall always be in the ascendancy in individual thought, in order that it may instantly be proved in any circumstance. Beholding the penchant of human thinking for accepting the erroneous effects and conclusions resulting from belief in a material cause, Mrs. Eddy has said with unqualified conviction (Science and Health, p. 143): "Mind is the grand creator, and there can be no power except that which is derived from Mind. If Mind was first chropologically, is first potentially, and must be first eternally, then give to Mind the glory, honor, dominion, and power everlastingly due its holy name."

Sometimes in human experience it seems that to obey the provisions of this rule requires sacrifice, or the giving up of something desirable. But if one looks beyond the material experience, in the line of spiritual light, it will be seen that as false concepts are destroyed, spiritual ideas are gained. For every material sacrifice, there is a spiritual blessing.

Our store of good is increased when the divine affluence of our loving Father-Mother God is felt, acknowledged, lived, and demonstrated in everyday experience.

Nothing is more necessary than a demonstrable knowledge of the ever-presence and affluence of God, good. There is in His kingdom no inability, disability, lack, or fear, for Love's omniscience fills all space. Thus man as God's image is eternally established, living in full dominion through spiritual understanding, love, wisdom, and thanksgiving, reflecting God continually.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Dieu d'abord

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

IL Y A plusieurs années, un jeune Scientiste Chrétien alla voir un ami qui l'avait aidé à mieux comprendre la perfection de Dieu et de Sa création spirituelle. Dans le cabinet de son ami, il put voir un tableautin portant cette devise en lettres d'or: "Dieu d'abord." Les propos échangés en cette occasion se sont presque effacés de la mémoire, mais l'impression faite par les mots ainsi placés en évidence n'a jamais disparu. "Dieu d'abord"! Ces paroles sont significatives. Comme elles réprouvent la tentation qui au cours des siècles s'est si souvent présentée, disant aux hommes de considérer d'abord toutes les autres choses, et de renvoyer à l'avenir ce qui concerne l'Esprit, l'Entendement, Dieu!

La Science Chrétienne exige que ses adhérents mettent en pratique le précepte cité plus haut. Les enseignements du Chrétien par excellence, Jésus le Christ, s'accordent avec cette manière de voir. Dans sa parabole du grand festin (Luc 14), le Maître montra que la résistance offerte par l'entendement mortel aux qualités du bien empêche d'accepter les bienfaits de l'Amour, parce qu'on croit à tort que la matière représente la substance. L'un des invités avait une terre, un autre des bœufs, un troisième s'était marié, et nul ne pouvait accepter l'invitation. La morale ressort avec netteté; et la Science Chrétienne, qui réitère la doctrine du Maître, nous fait voir clairement qu'il faut intervertir l'ordre matériel: pour le bien de l'humanité, il faut mettre en première ligne l'omnipotence de Dieu et de Sa loi.

En publiant le livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mary Baker Eddy fraya le chemin que tous peuvent suivre pour obtenir une meilleure compréhension de la loi divine, qui guérit l'inharmonie matérielle et surmonte les limitations humaines. A la page 427 du livre en question, l'auteur écrit: "L'Entendement immortel, gouvernant tout, doit être reconnu comme suprême, tant dans le prétendu domaine physique que dans le domaine spirituel. Appelé au chevet d'un mourant, quels remèdes matériels l'homme a-t-il, alors que tous ces remèdes ont déjà échoué? Il a recours à l'Esprit en dernier ressort, tandis que l'Esprit aurait dû être sa première et unique ressource."

Comprendre qu'il importe vitalement d'attribuer tout pouvoir au bien, au seul Dieu infini, c'est saisir la portée de la vie du Maître, des enseignements et de l'exemple qu'il nous a donnés. La Science Chrétienne rend accessible à tous la vérité concernant Dieu et l'homme, vérité qu'enseigna Jésus. A la lumière de ces instructions, la croyance que nous trouverons Dieu seulement à une époque fort éloignée et dans un lieu nommé le ciel, cède la place au fait spirituel que voici: Dieu est présent partout; Il est Esprit, Ame, Entendement infini; en tant que Principe, Il est toujours accessible et gouverne éternellement Son idée, l'homme. Donc loin d'être mortel, l'homme est l'expression, la réflexion spirituelle et parfaite de Dieu ou du bien. On voit ainsi qu'il n'y a pas d'existence réelle à part Dieu et Sa création. Lorsque le disciple comprend et utilise cette vérité, tous ceux qui l'entourent en ressentent les bienfaits.

La gratitude concernant tout ce qui est bon —la reconnaissance touchant la Vie, la Vérité, l'Amour—représente une condition essentielle au succès dans la pratique de la Science Chrétienne. Elle se fonde sur les Ecritures la grande révélation de Mrs. Eddy, qu'elle-même élucida par la démonstration et les directions spirituelles. Dans le rayonnement de la compréhension spirituelle, nous percevons avec joie le néant et l'impuissance de la matière, de toutes les fausses croyances matérielles. L'entendement mortel et la matière n'ont pas été créés par l'Entendement divin; aussi sont-ils impuissants, et la loi spirituelle ne les soutient pas; nous voyons donc que leurs nombreuses ramifications, se manifestant sous diverses formes —péché, maladie, infirmité, pauvreté, ignorance, envie, haine, malignité—représentent des contrefaçons sans valeur. Cette interversion scientifique ne s'accorde-t-elle pas avec la sentence du Maître (Matthieu 20:16): "Les derniers seront les premiers, et les premiers seront les derniers"?

La Science Chrétienne est la loi de Dieu; elle exige que dans la pensée individuelle, la Vérité soit toujours à l'ascendant, pour qu'en toute circonstance on puisse instantanément la prouver. Le penser humain accepte volontiers les effets et les conclusions erronés dus à la croyance en une cause matérielle; ayant reconnu ce penchant, Mrs. Eddy déclare avec une conviction absolue (*Science et Santé*, p. 143): "L'Entendement est le grand créateur, et il ne peut y avoir de pouvoir sauf celui qui dérive de l'Entendement. Si l'Entendement était le premier chronologiquement, s'il est le premier potentiellement, et s'il doit être le premier éternellement, alors accordez à l'Entendement la gloire, l'honneur, la domination et la puissance dues éternellement à son saint nom."

Il semble parfois aux humains qu'obéir à cette règle implique un sacrifice, un renoncement de certaines choses désirables. Mais si le regard perce les circonstances matérielles pour suivre la ligne de la lumière spirituelle, on voit que les idées spirituelles s'acquièrent dans la mesure où les faux concepts se détruisent. Tout sacrifice matériel est compensé par une bénédiction spirituelle.

Le bien dont nous disposons augmente lorsque dans la vie journalière nous sentons, reconnaissons, vivons et démontrons l'abondance divine du Père-Mère Dieu qui nous aime.

Rien n'est plus nécessaire que la connaissance démontrable de ce fait: Dieu, le bien, est toujours abondamment présent. Son royaume ne comporte aucune incapacité, aucune faiblesse, ni manque ni crainte, car l'omniscience de l'Amour remplit l'espace. Ainsi l'homme créé à l'image de Dieu est établi pour l'éternité; par la compréhension spirituelle, l'amour, la sagesse, les actions de grâces, il a l'empire sur toutes choses et reflète Dieu continuellement.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Her First Sight of Merrymeeting

SHE was in for a surprise. For when she came out on deck one morning, the sky was clear as crystal. The air ran silver, and the cold world rang like a bell. And there under the boom at their bow a shore was coming up out of the sea. It was all marble and dazzling pearl. It was quilted with snow, but it was fringed with trees cut out of green and gold lace, all powdered with the splinters of diamonds. Trees conical and even, every dazzling shade of green. Wall on wall of green trees till they faded into azure and gray and mauve. Green turned to azure, and the azure to silver again. Trees cut out of lace. Taller trees of a feathery green which turned to molten silver where the wind ran through their everlasting leaves, then to golden needles sunnier than the sun itself when the wind dropped. Tall trees like plumes, too lovely to be seen outside of sleep, etched on a lighter haze of forests beyond forests. High cliffs were lifting their shimmering heads as they drew in toward land. When the snow left off, the rocks themselves shone white with granite. At their foot, in the tides' way, dead salt grass spread like a golden frieze. Gulls were flying like pieces blown off from the snow. Light and dark, dark and light. The sky was like a transparent enamel too bright to look at long. And every last thing there, rock and sedge and tree and hill, seemed to throw out a nimbus and bathed itself from its own brightness in a glory like that of the pebbles at the bottom of a clear stream of water.

Now square pieces of rock candy began to stand out among the evergreens. And there was one with a steeple—like those in England, only ten times whiter and more fragile than stone could be! A largest square of rock candy of all, at the top of a hill. Why, those squares must be houses! They had windows. People lived in such sharp and lovely things. People walked every day through such splinters of rainbows.

"John! John!"

John Dawn was smiling at Ruth's elbow.

"What is this lovely place?"

"Home! — Maine! — Merrymeeting!" — From "John Dawn," by ROBERT P. TRISTRAM COFFIN. (New York: Macmillan.)

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Closing Stocks Page 16 | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Eleven | Boston Edition New England News

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1937

After 80 Years Dictionary Of America Done

Work Started by Sabin in 1856 Completed by Bibliographers

Of Many Volumes

Announcement Officially Is Made at Meeting of Society in Providence

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 2 (AP)—Completion of Sabin's "Dictionary of Books Relating to America," 80 years in the progress of compilation and one of the greatest works ever attempted in the field of American history, has been officially announced.

Robert W. G. Vail, librarian of the American Antiquarian Society, one of three scholars who directed the work, announced its completion in an address prepared for delivery before the Bibliographical Society of America.

"We have, as did the monks writing in their scriptoria during the Middle Ages," he said, "placed after the last entry of our manuscript a fervent 'Laus Deo' (Praise to God)."

Began in 1856

The dictionary, which records the entire literature of American history from the discovery of America to the present time, was begun in 1856 by Joseph Sabin, historian and recognized as the foremost American authority of his time on rare books. Upon his passing in June, 1881, Dr. Wilberforce Eames, regarded as America's greatest bibliographer and bibliographer of the New York Public Library, undertook the task of competing it.

He continued the work until 1930 when Mr. Vail received the assignment to complete it. With a staff of six assistants he finished the twenty-ninth and final volume this month.

Amount of Labor

"Those who have not attempted a similar task will hardly realize the great amount of patient labor which has gone into compilation of some of the groups of material in the dictionary," he said. Dr. Eames' studies and writings of Capt. John Smith and Amerigo Vespucci are each of them, in the scholarly difficulty of their compilation and in their value to historians, easily the equivalent of a doctorial dissertation. And such important groups as Miss Elizabeth G. Green's South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Vermont and Virginia bibliographies are of the highest type of bibliographical scholarship."

Young Englishman

Describing Mr. Sabin, Mr. Vail said he was a young Englishman who came to this country in 1848, at the age of 27.

"In the course of time," Mr. Vail added, "he became recognized as the foremost American authority on rare books and the most successful book auctioneer in the country, and soon developed a special interest in American history.

"He was a vigorous writer, and though a forceful speaker in the cause of temperance, he was never temperate in the amount of work he was willing to do."

Printed Eighty Parts

After establishing a successful business in New York he turned it over to his two sons and then undertook his greatest work—his American Dictionary—the first part of which appeared in January, 1867. When he passed on at the age of 60, he had printed 80 parts of it and was a third through the fourteenth volume.

When Dr. Eames took over the work he did it "single handed and without thought of remuneration other than the knowledge he would gain in the process," Mr. Vail said. "He devoted most of his spare time and many hours when others were asleep to his self-appointed task.

Greatest Bibliographer

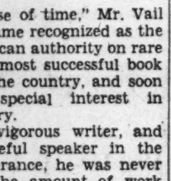
"Thus he grew in stature until he became what he still is at the age of 81, the greatest American bibliographer who ever lived."

He carried the work into Volume 21 when Mr. Vail undertook its completion.

Grants by the Carnegie foundation and assistance rendered by the American Library Association, the Bibliographical Society of America, the American Council of Learned Societies, the American Antiquarian Society and hundreds of individuals, Mr. Vail said, were instrumental in completing the work.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy this afternoon; rain tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature tonight; slowly rising temperature Sunday; colder Sunday night and Monday; increasing northeast winds shifting to southeast and becoming strong Sunday.

Maine: Snow tonight and Sunday, probably changing to rain in south portion Sunday; slowly rising temperatures.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Rain or snow with rising temperatures tonight or Sunday; colder by Monday.

Massachusetts: Rain tonight and Sunday; slowly rising temperatures Sunday and in east portion tonight; colder Sunday night and Monday.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain with slowly rising temperatures tonight and Sunday; colder Sunday night and Monday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing northeast and east winds shifting to southeast and becoming strong Sunday, and overcast weather with rain tonight and Sunday.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 3:06 p. m.; height, 9.7 feet.
Sunday, 3:30 a. m.; height, 9.1 feet.
Sunday, 3:58 p. m.; height, 8.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:53 p. m.

Court Action Halts $135,000 Pike Payment

Boston News Today

Taxpayers Move In Fuller Case

First legal step to prevent the State Treasurer from reimbursing the George A. Fuller Co. $135,000 for an unitemized "extras allowance" for constructing a section of the Concord Turnpike was taken in Supreme Court today.

Attorney Frank B. Wallis, representing the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations, and its president, Reginald W. Bird, filed a petition for a mandamus to restrain Treasurer Charles F. Hurley, Governor-elect, and his assistant, Karl H. Oliver, Deputy Treasurer and Receiver General, from making the payment approved on New Year's Eve by the Executive council at Governor Curley's recommendation.

In response to the mandamus petition, Judge Fred T. Field issued an order of notice returnable next Friday, the day after Governor Curley quits office. This means that no payment can be made until the matter is heard in court.

Mr. Bird has already sent a letter of warning to Mr. Hurley, Mr. Oliver, and Attorney General Paul A. Dever. It reads in part as follows:

"The Governor and Council have today (Thursday) voted to authorize the payment of $135,000 to the George A. Fuller Company, as an extra payment on contract . . . of $364,652.43 for construction of a section of the so-called Concord Turnpike in Arlington, Belmont and Lexington, on which an extra payment of $115,986.37 has already been legally approved and paid."

Mr. Bird pointed out that the $135,000 payment is illegal, since the Emergency Public Works Commission had not approved it. He also stated that the Fuller company has already received an additional payment of $115,986.37 over the original contract price. Excluding the $135,000, the firm is still owed $15,508.06 by the State.

Mr. Oliver today sent a letter to the Attorney General's office asking for an opinion on the legality of the $135,000 payment, which, he said, "does not bear the certificate of the comptroller as required by Section 18 of Chapter 29 of the General Laws. . . ."

Attorney General Dever announced that his office was checking the case with all possible speed.

Childs Takes Seat For His 18th Term

Pledging himself to faithful performance of official duties in every department, Edwin O. Childs was inaugurated last night, beginning his eighteenth term as Mayor of Newton.

"We must not deviate or go astray from the idea that a public office is a public trust, to be administered in a businesslike way, honestly and carefully, without sentiment and without extravagances," he said.

"The greatest need everywhere in municipal government is for all who serve a city in any capacity to know their duty and faithfully perform it," Mayor Childs declared. "It will be my aim to co-operate with you in securing faithful performance of official duties in every department."

The City Council met after the ceremony and authori ed the city treasurer to borrow $4,950,000 in anticipation of tax receipts.

Spring Weather Opens New Year

By round guess 16,489 typists in Boston in writing the date today touched the key marked 6, paused, back spaced, erased and then pushed down on the 7; the first work day of 1937 had arrived.

With it came a decided change in the weather. The first day of the new year was decidedly spring-like, thermometers registering a high of 51. In Great Barrington, arbutus and pussy willows were reported blooming; 116 men swam at L street.

But today the mercury slumped to 36. It was cloudy and rain was forecast for tonight.

Fall River Taxi Drivers Protest

A small group of Fall River taxi drivers, representing some 100 in that city who have been refused insurance for 1937, drove to Boston today protesting to Francis J. DeCelles, Commissioner of Insurance, at the Public Works Building.

According to one of the drivers, who owns a series of cabs, more than $500 was lost because his men had to stop work at midnight. And furthermore, he claims, every day that his taxis remain idle costs the company $300.

Commissioner DeCelles explained that insurance companies have refused to insure Fall River cabs because more than $17,000 in damage claims has been paid in the Fall River district in the last 10 months.

He pointed out that the cab drivers have the right of appeal to the State Board of Appeals on Automobile Insurance, where by noon today more than 100 petitions were received.

Fall River barely escaped being left without taxi service altogether on New Year's morning. Only by last minute action by the State Board of Appeals were registrations and insurance issued to 25 cabs in the city.

New Year Marine Parade Under Way

First deep-water passenger liner to visit Boston in the new year was the Lady Hawkins, in today from Halifax, flying the British flag o'er the taffrail and the house flag of the Canadian National Steamships at the mainmast. In port about three hours, the liner disembarked passengers from Halifax, took on others for a 30-day cruise to Bermuda and the British West Indies, sailed shortly before noon.

It was the start of the first marine parade of 1937 in Boston harbor, a miniature cavalcade in harmony with the infant new year. Only two vessels were listed, the other being due Monday, when the Lady Drake of the same line arrives from a similar cruise. The American Export Lines steamer Excalibur, due from the Mediterranean Monday, is to arrive Thursday.

Absence of the Cunard White Star vessels from this week-end's port activities leaves tomorrow one of the few Sundays when no deep-water passenger vessels come in or go out.

Builders Are Handed a Few Tips On Precautions in Winter Work

A list of suggestions on house construction during the winter months, prepared by the underwriting department of the Federal Housing Administration, should be of great interest to owners, builders and mortgagees, according to State Director John F. Malley.

"Due to the increasing volume of new building planned to be undertaken during the winter months," Mr. Malley says: "and on account of our system of making three regular inspections on new construction, the third of which covers work from the time the dwelling is ready for lath and plaster until its completion, it is important that these suggestions be followed.

Eight Precautions

"Failure to follow out these eight important precautions may result in considerable damage to the interior of the building when the actual heat is turned on after it is occupied and may result in the withholding of the final construction approval until the defective material has been replaced or repaired.

The suggestions follow:

1. No poured concrete work or concrete block work should be done in temperature lower than 28° Fahrenheit and then only in a rising temperature, and the work left properly covered and protected.

2. No brick work should be done in temperature lower than 28° Fahrenheit and then only on a rising temperature, and work left properly covered and protected.

In Rising Temperature

3. No exterior stucco work should be done in temperature lower than 35 degrees Fahrenheit, and then only on a rising temperature and left properly covered and protected.

4. No scratch or brown coat of plaster should be applied in freezing weather and the said coats of plaster should be thoroughly dry before applying the white coat of plaster.

5. The white coat of plaster should not be applied in freezing weather and temporary heat should be maintained until this white coat is completely dry.

6. No trim, doors or flooring should be delivered to the building unless plaster work is thoroughly dry and all dampness eliminated from the building. No trim, doors or flooring should be installed between Nov. 1 and April 1, unless temporary heat is maintained in the building during the installation of the above-mentioned materials.

7. No interior paint or wall paper should be applied while there is dampness in the woodwork or the plaster, and should not be applied unless heat is being maintained in the building.

8. No exterior painting should be done in temperature less than 35 degrees Fahrenheit, and then only on a rising temperature.

City Problems Investigated In Study by WPA

Twenty-five New England Municipalities Are Included in Project

16 in the Bay State

Just how 191 cities all over the country take care of their municipal problems is being investigated in a survey now under way by WPA workers on the Federal Writers' Project.

Sponsored by the United States Conference of Mayors, the survey will assemble, for the first time, needed information and comparisons on city affairs, which will later be available to municipalities from Boston to San Francisco.

After the material is gathered, it will be compiled and correlated by the United States Census Bureau in the form of a permanent reference library. Practically every division of city governmental activity will be covered, and documents and reports filed on every phase of city functions.

Twenty-Five N. E. Cities

In New England, 25 cities are included in the survey, with five in Connecticut, 16 in Massachusetts, one in Maine, one in New Hampshire and two in Rhode Island. Those in the Bay State include Boston, Brockton, Cambridge, Fall River, Holyoke, Lawrence, Lowell, Lynn, Malden, Medford, New Bedford, Newton, Quincy, Somerville, Springfield and Worcester.

Questionnaires are now being sent to these cities and the 166 others, all of which have a population of 50,000 or more. Leading subjects on which information is desired include finance, taxation, police and fire protection, civil service and public works.

Copies of Documents

Two copies of various documents such as city charters, police regulations, zoning laws and traffic regulations will be obtained by project workers. These will be turned over to the Census Bureau, one to be placed in a permanent file and the other to be available for lending. Thus the Mayor of Dallas, Texas, may write to the library for a copy of what Boston is doing for relief and have the answer on his desk in short order.

Other phases of municipal government to be secured by the workers include a directory of city officials, reports of the city council, information on election procedure, pensions and retirement systems, reports and regulations of the city purchasing agency, data on the budget, property valuation, public safety, building codes, smoke control, highways and streets, sanitation and waste removal, street lighting, city planning and zoning, housing, public assistance, recreation parks and educational recreation, education, utilities, airport management, liquor control, courts, industrial relations and research studies.

Actual gathering of material will be handled by men and women who were former newspaper employees, many of whom have had experience covering city affairs. This training, project officials declare, will be of invaluable assistance to them in carrying out assignments.

LaGuardia Endorses

Plans for conducting the survey have been in the making since last summer. Compiling of material and work of assembling data is expected to require several months, providing jobs for the workers through most of the winter, and perhaps until early spring.

Mayor Fiorella LaGuardia of New York city, president of the Mayors' Conference, has expressed his approval of the project, declaring that it will be of inestimable benefit to cities throughout the country.

In discussing it, Mayor LaGuardia said: "Heretofore, no such information on a comprehensive scale has been available anywhere. The WPA writers' project . . . is covering achievements in cities which each of us may use to advance our own city governments and to improve the caliber of municipal operations.

"Every city has something to learn from other cities. By having available data on the organization and activities of these 191 cities, our city officials throughout the country will have the advantage of knowing what are the accumulated experiences and best practices in every field of municipal service."

Wage Rises Sought in R.I. Jewelry Work

Report Finds Third of the Workers Get Less Than Under NRA Code

State Plans to Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 2—The Division of Women and Children of the Division of Labor in a report of its survey of the jewelry industry here made public today, declared that one-third of the 8094 men, women and minors employed in this industry received less than 32½ cents an hour wage. This was the minimum provided by the former NRA codes.

This announcement came as the State board on minimum wages for the industry made known it was about ready to recommend a schedule of wages eliminating many "sweatshop" conditions said to have been found.

Mass of Information

The minimum wage board for the jewelry industry was named by Chief L. Metcalfe Walling of the division of labor in November. It has met six times and has collected a mass of information including the labor department's survey results.

It was said that the recommendations of the board will probably be presented to Mr. Walling next week and then a public hearing will be called before the new wage standards are made directory order.

In a 59-page report, Mrs. Louise Q. Blodgett, chief of the Division of Women and Children, explained that the survey covered 150 of the 228 jewelry manufacturing firms, under the department's supervision, and 8094 of the total of approximately 13,991 employed in Rhode Island.

The report declared that 1391 of the 8094 employees covered by the survey are paid less than 26 cents an hour, and of this group 86.6 per cent are women and male minors. Only 101 of the 1391 are listed as learners.

The survey further shows that another 1209 of the 8094 employees earn between 26 cents and 32½ cents. Of the 2600, the investigators found 10 receiving less than 10 cents an hour, 85 less than 15 cents, and 336 less than 20 cents an hour.

Under the NRA, it was pointed out, 10 per cent could be classified as learners but the recent investigation here showed that 1.6 per cent of those in the survey were in that class.

Median Wage

Continuing the report showed that the median or middle wage, though not necessarily average hour wage, of the employees is 47.5 cents for men, 33 cents for women. From the standpoint of weekly and annual rate, the survey shows that the average jewelry worker works 36.7 hours a week for 48.5 weeks and earns $531.55 a year.

Average weekly earnings for the weeks worked were determined at $11.53 but the average weekly income for the whole was recorded at $9.95.

Study of the annual income of 56 workers selected from eight branches of industry and with relatively long work records showed that the incomes ranged from as low as $84.05 to as high as $1487.52 a year.

"One of the most significant facts shown by the survey," the report continues, "is that the greatest variation in earnings occur according to the branch in the industry in which the worker is employed.

"For example, the median hourly earnings for women working in the artificial pearl, jewelry and miscellaneous specialties are only about 25 cents an hour. Most of the women earning extremely low wages, below 15 cents an hour, are employed in either of these two branches."

Founder of National Grange Born in Boston 111 Years Ago; Organization Started in 1867

Oliver Hudson Kelley Got His Inspiration for Farm Group While Investigating Conditions in the South Following the Civil War

By Leonard L. Allen
Historian, New York State Grange
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The city of Boston gave to American agriculture one of the industry's greatest friends and benefactors. Jan. 7 is the 111th anniversary of the birth of Oliver Hudson Kelley, founder of the great farm fraternity, the Patrons of Husbandry, more commonly known as the Grange. This organization has now grown to a membership of nearly 1,000,000 members and is recognized as the mouthpiece of the nation's farm population.

Recently two conventions of this fraternity, the National Grange and the New York State Grange, held their annual sessions at the city of Columbus, Ohio, and at Utica, N. Y.

Grange Conscious

America has become Grange conscious. So much so that there are many asking "What is the Grange? What is its purpose? What are its achievements?" In view of the growing importance accorded agriculture in modern political circles, and the fact that great business interests are awakening to the big part the American farmer plays in the return of national prosperity, it is not strange that the Grange should now be the center of interest.

Aside from any political bias, it is admitted that the present Federal Administration has devoted a generous amount of attention and of research in an effort to better the welfare of the farm population. President Roosevelt himself is a member of the Grange in Dutchess county, New York, where he has held membership for nearly a quarter of a century.

The city of Washington was the birthplace of the Grange, where the National Grange became an organized body on Dec. 4, 1867. Leading up to this formal beginning is a story of thrilling interest. The framework of the order was laid by Mr. Kelley and a half-dozen associates, nearly all of them, like himself, employees of the Federal Government at Washington. But the original idea upon which the whole structure was founded came to Mr. Kelley while he was on a government-sent mission to the southern states, immediately following the closing days of the Civil War.

Struggling on Farm

Away back in the years 1862 and 1863, Mr. Kelley was struggling for an existence on a frontier Minnesota farm on the banks of the upper Mississippi. A devastating drought almost wiped out his meager harvest. As a temporary aid he sought and obtained a clerkship in the Department of Agriculture at Wash-

(Continued on Page 12, Column 6)

Two New Offices Are Set Up and Filled by Curley

Two "special" positions, with salaries totaling $8600 a year were created by Governor Curley and the Executive Council New Year's Eve.

At the same time two judgeships in the Williamstown District Court, vacant for 15 years, were filled, but these appointments, according to law, must be confirmed by another vote of the council next Thursday, on inauguration day.

One of the new positions created went to George W. Wright, former secretary of Gov. Frank G. Allen and former member of the State Tax Appeals Board who was named "senior counsel" to that board at $5000 a year.

Technical Adviser

Elliot Earl, former technical adviser to the chairman of the public utilities commission, was appointed "technical adviser" to the Tax Appeals Board at $3600 a year. Both these appointments were made without a recorded vote of the council.

Governor Curley named Israel Ruby, former Boston city councilor, and Harry C. Mamber of Lynn as special justices of the district court in Williamstown, at the same time declaring that the length of time those judgeships had lain unfilled "clearly indicates there is need for a housecleaning by the judiciary in Massachusetts."

Little Opportunity

According to reports from Williamstown, there is likely to be little opportunity for these special justices to preside, as indicated by the career there of Judge Clarence Murray.

Since his appointment in 1923 Judge Murray has presided in every criminal and civil case at Williamstown. In the few instances when it has been necessary for him to be away for more than a day any pending cases have been continued pending his return. By law special justices can sit only when the regular justice is indisposed or out of town.

Maritime Group Listing in Major 1937 Objectives

Frank Davis, chief of the Maritime Association today distributed a list of 12 New Year's resolutions of the organization with one hand and a list of 15 major accomplishments of 1936 with the other.

Chief of the objectives is Boston Harbor improvements, in six parts: 1.—To extend Mystic River 35-foot channel beyond the City of Boston playground; 2. to extend inner harbor 40-foot channel from Commonwealth Pier No. 1 in East Boston to the Charlestown bridges; 3. to remove the Middle Ground off Governors Island; 4. to remove Finn's Ledge near the entrance to North Broad Sound Channel at the entrance of Boston harbor; 5. to obtain channel 30 feet deep, 300 feet wide, through Dorchester Bay from President Roads to the Neponset Bridge; 6. to carry on efforts to establish harbors of refuge at Scituate and Plymouth.

Among the other 11 objectives are:

1. Obtain enactment of pending legislation giving Department of Public Works authority to acquire land and construct piers in Boston harbor.

2. To organize and lead eastern seaboard's opposition to ratification of the St. Lawrence Seaway Treaty and the proposed St. Lawrence-Champlain-Hudson cut-off.

3. To carry on efforts to obtain new high-level bridge between Charlestown and Chelsea in place of present "antiquated and inadequate structure."

4. To continue efforts to obtain removal of rail and ocean rate differentials prejudicial to Boston and preferential of other ports.

5. To study feasibility of having a publicly-owned and controlled mooring mast for dirigibles erected at Saugus marshes.

Accomplishments of 1936 disclose the active work of the organization in all important projects of the year, including:

1. Dredging area off Commonwealth Pier 5, in South Boston, to 40-foot depth.

2. Areas between Boston harbor main ship channel and pier head lines deepened to 40 feet.

3. Chelsea Creek channel increased depth to 30 feet approved. It is now 25 feet.

4. Weymouth Fore River channel depth increased to 27 feet approved. It is now 25 feet.

5. Hearings organized and conducted before the Army Engineers of refuge at Scituate Harbor and Plymouth Harbor.

6. Induced the Department of Public Works to sponsor and file a bill seeking authority to acquire waterfront property and construct new piers.

'Snow' Boat Soon For Alpine Tour

Snow boats are the latest vogue in maritime circles.

American initiative, following popularity of winter sports—and snow trains—decided that it was not a far cry from snow train to snow boat, that ere long "snow" man and women would be seeking new glaciers to conquer.

Result—an overseas snow tour.

Officials at the Copley Square office of the United States Lines—one-time operators of the Leviathan, queen of the American Merchant Marine—proclaim "a voyage of discovery, 1937, by A. Snowman, navigator," sailing Jan. 27 on the Manhattan.

Expert supervision and direction of the tour has been arranged with one of the oldest American sporting goods firms—Albert G. Spalding & Bros. Services of an international ski expert have been secured to accompany the party as instructor and advisor. Four Alpine snow capitals have been selected for the itinerary, the party returning on the President Harding which sails from Havre, Feb. 17.

Library Makes Plea for Funds To Buy Books

Serious Lack of Money Is Said to Threaten Old Standard Works

Many Worn Out

Need Made Emphatic by the Noted Increase in the Number of Readers

Public libraries without the classics? Children deprived of "Ivanhoe" and "Treasure Island" and "Oliver Twist"?

Boston has not yet reached such an unthinkable situation, but 28 of its most distinguished citizens, after thorough investigation of present trends, are decidedly uneasy about the future of the book stock of the great institution in Copley Square and its 33 branches.

Special Appeal

They are the Examining Committee of the Public Library of the City of Boston, a body appointed annually in accordance with a city ordinance nearly 100 years old. Among them are well known men and women, distinguished chiefly for their activities in educational fields.

This year they have made a special appeal that the public be acquainted with the serious lack of appropriated money, not only for new books but for fresh copies of the standard works which have worn out, or have been lost or stolen, to mention three of the main causes of book depletion.

More Funds Needed

Larger appropriations for the purchase of books constitute, according to this committee, the outstanding need of the libraries at the present time. Since 1929 the public has made increasingly greater demand on the public library. For four years the city's book appropriation indicated a recognition of the need, the highest appropriation being accorded in 1931, in the amount of $175,000.

Since that time, however, in spite of a constant increase in the library circulation figures, the sum was so drastically reduced that in 1936 it had shrunk to $55,000—less than one third of the 1931 amount! Yet, allowing even for the fact that empty bookshelves had considerably restrained the circulation, there were 4,825,750 books lent for home use in 1936, as compared with 4,702,932 in 1931.

Readers the Victims

The general public and the school children are the victims, the Committee emphasizes. Book purchasing funds are by no means used merely for the expansion of the library stock. While certain of the newer works must be added, the customary demand for the replacement of worn-out or missing volumes exhausts about 60 per cent of the appropriation, in normal times. During a period when school book funds have been so heavily cut in many districts, the dearth of public library books becomes all the more serious.

Pointing out that it is the public library's mission to furnish books, the Committee states in its report: "It takes no great effort of the imagination to see into what a precarious condition the Library will rapidly fall unless the budget for books is at least doubled and so maintained."

Only One Escaped

Only one branch of the 33, the one at Charlestown, has escaped the condition described. There three small trust funds for the purchase of books have supplied all the volumes needed. It is one hope of the committee that this example may inspire some public spirited citizens to assist their local branch libraries by provisions comparable to those which have saved the Charlestown bookshelves.

Whatever decrease in circulation is noticeable during the past three years, it is felt, is due chiefly to the fact that the books asked for have not been available, those which have worn out not having been replaced.

Funds Restricted

The library's trust funds, with a few exceptions, are restricted to special types of books such as scholarly or reference works for the Central Library, leaving the branches almost wholly dependent on city funds.

The great loss sustained by theft, chiefly of books on the school reading lists, the Committee reports, has been somewhat reduced by the efforts of library authorities. Since most of the thieves have been under 20 years of age, a plan has been formulated for preventive work starting with co-operation on the part of the schools. The basis of this plan is educational and character building.

Dever Names New Assistant

Edward O. Proctor of Boston was today appointed Assistant Attorney General by Paul A. Dever, Attorney General for the State, replacing Henry P. Fielding, who is retiring to take up his duties as permanent receiver of the Commonwealth Mutual Liability Insurance Company.

Mr. Proctor, a member of the council of the Boston Bar Association, was graduated from Yale University and from Harvard Law School. In 1912 he was admitted to the Massachusetts Bar and to the United States Supreme Court Bar. He is a member of the law firm of Withington, Cross, Proctor & Park.

Boston WPA Theater Groups Rehearse Long List Of Plays

Nineteen community theater groups in suburban Boston will be represented in the 1937 play-production, sponsored by the adult recreation project, drama division, under the Works Progress Administration, which will open in February. The plays are now in rehearsal.

The tournament audiences will enjoy a varied fare. Modern and ancient comedy and tragedy, romances and realism, are included in the announced list of productions.

Two acknowledged masterpieces are among the plays to be presented. The East Boston Community Theater, which last year won the tournament with a dramatic version of Chaucer's "Pardoner's Tale," will present an abridged version of Shakespeare's "The Taming of the Shrew." Going back further into the past of English drama, the Jamaica Plain Theater will present the classic morality play, "Everyman."

Play by Stevenson

A dramatic version of Robert Louis Stevenson's cavalier romance, "The Sire de Maletroit's Door," will be presented by a North End theater group.

Paul Green, author of the Pulitzer prize-winner, "In Abraham's Bosom," and many other faithful interpretations of life in the South, will be represented by the play, "Fixin's," which he wrote in collaboration with Irma Green. This drama, dealing with the life of a Carolina share-cropper, will be played by the Blue Hill Neighborhood Theater.

Another Carolina folk play, "Trista," will be presented by one of the Roxbury theater groups. The central character is a winsome girl who is suspected as a witch by her superstitious neighbors.

Fantasy marks the productions of West Roxbury and Brighton-Allston groups. The former will present "Wind From the North," a story of separated royal lovers. A verse-speaking choir will play a prominent part in the presentation.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

COLONIAL—"Jane Eyre," dramatization of Charlotte Bronte's novel, starring Katharine Hepburn. Presented by the Theater Guild and American Theater Society. Directed by Worthington Miner. 8:30.

SHUBERT—"Frederika," new operetta by Franz Lehar, with Dennis King, Helen Gleason and Ernest Truex. 8:15.

OPERA HOUSE — "Blossom Time," the Romberg operetta based on the life of Franz Schubert, with J. Charles Gilbert, Diana Gaylen and Roy Cropper. 8:30.

PLYMOUTH—"Boy Meets Girl," by Bella and Samuel Spewack. Presented by George Abbott, featuring Marie Brown, Richard Waring, Owen Martin, Byron Shores and others. 8:30.

REPERTORY—All-star vaudeville presented by Federal Theater. 8:30.

Movies

EXETER—"Anthony Adverse," with Fredric March and Olivia de Haviland. 2:30, 5:35, 8:20.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY—"Bing Me a Love Song," featuring James Melton, Patricia Ellis and Zasu Pitts. Fenway: 1:35, 4:50, 7:30, 10. Paramount: 10:35 a. m., 1:25, 4:10, 6:50, 9:30. Also "Charlie Chan at the Opera," starring Warner Oland and Boris Karloff. Fenway: 12:45, 3:20, 6:10, 8:50. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12:10, 3:55, 5:40, 8:20.

MEMORIAL—"That Girl from Paris," starring Lily Pons, assisted by Gene Raymond and Jack Oakie. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

METROPOLITAN—"The Plainsman," with Gary Cooper and Jean Arthur. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:54, 10. Stage: Jane Withers heading musical revue.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—"Born to Dance," with Eleanor Powell, James Stewart, Virginia Bruce, Una Merkel and others. Both theaters: 11:28 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 10. Also "Dinner Take All." Orpheum, 10:10 a. m., Both theaters: 1:40, 5:10, 8:45.

Radio Programs

On Page 12

COOLIDGE CORNER—"Come and Get It," with Edward Arnold, Walter Brennan, Mady Christians, Joel McCrea and Frances Farmer. 3:25, 6:30, 9:35. Also "Under Your Spell," featuring Lawrence Tibbett. 2:10, 5:15, 8:15.

FINE ARTS — "The Ski Chase," with Hannes Schneider. 1:50, 3:45, 5:40, 7:40, 9:30. All Mickey Mouse show every morning except Sunday, 10, 11 and 12.

MODERN—"The Charge of the Light Brigade," starring Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. 11:05 a. m., 2:35, 6, 9:30. Also "Can This Be Dixie?" with Jane Withers. 9:50 a. m., 1:15, 4:45, 8:15.

UNIVERSITY — "Libeled Lady," with William Powell, Myrna Loy, Jean Harlow and Spencer Tracy. 3, 6:15, 9:35. Also "East Meets West," starring George Arliss. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

TREMONT—Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers in "Follow the Fleet." 9:11 a. m., 12:49, 4:27, 8:06. Also "In Old Kentucky," with Will Rogers, 11:15 a. m., 2:53, 6:31, 10:09.

BOSTON—"Kelly the Second," featuring Patsy Kelly and Charlie Chase. 10:55 a. m., 1:50, 4:50, 7:45, 10:30. Stage: Broadway Rhythm Revue, headed by Ken Murray.

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Going Places," with Lowell Thomas. "Dogging It Around the World." "Symphony in Snow." "Oh Duchess" with Polly Moran. Latest newsreels and other shorts.

UPTOWN—"Reunion," featuring the Dionne Quintuplets. 1:50, 4:15, 7:15, 10:10. Also "Smarties, Girl in Town," with Gene Raymond and Ann Sothern. 3, 5:50, 8:50.

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a movie guide is published on the Daily Features page each Saturday.

Music

SYMPHONY HALL—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15.

Tomorrow

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE BY WILLIAM DUNCAN KILPATRICK, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Cambridge, in Robbins Memorial Town Hall, Massachusetts Avenue and Academy Street, Arlington, 3:30.

OLD SOUTH FORUM—Roger N. Baldwin on "What's Ahead for Democracy?" Richard W. Hale, chairman. Music, Corner Washington and Milk Streets. 3:30.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB—Hortense Creede Railsback reading "The Sport of Queens." 40 Beacon Street. 8.

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY (Lecture Hall) — Concert of Chamber Music by Joseph Wagner. 8:15.

ISABELLA STEWART GARDNER MUSEUM—Recital by Gaston Elcus, violinist; Edmond Boucher, bass, and Leo Litwin, accompanist. Fenway Court. 2.

JAMAICA PLAIN WPA DRAMATICS — "Jephti's Daughter," presented by the Outer South End Community Theater. Fairmount Avenue. 8.

FORD HALL FORUM—Gen. Smedley D. Butler on "Crime and Politics." 7:30.

Monday

HOTEL LENOX—Seventh in a series of lectures on "Backstage with the News," by Dr. Roland Hall Sharp, staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor. Interpretation of current events. How to read a newspaper. 3:15.

NEW ENGLAND WOMEN'S CLUB—John George Burber, speaker. Subject: An Observer Looks at Europe. Hotel Kenmore. 2:30.

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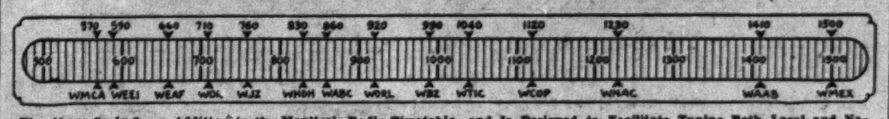
The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs
(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	"Forecasting 1937": Eddie Rickenbacker; Deems Taylor; H. V. Kaltenborn and other commentators	Metropolitan Opera: "Tristan and Isolde"	Top Hatters; orchestra	Sports reports; records
5:15				Sports reports; records
5:30		Harold Stern's Orchestra	Kaltenmyer's Kindergarten: children's program	Sports reports; records
5:45		Harold Stern's Orchestra		Sports reports; records
6:00	News; sports review	News; Evening Journal	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert
6:15	Talk, Col. Carl Byoir	"Concert Hall"	"Listen to Alice"; soloist	Dinner concert
6:30	Dinner Time Revue	News; music; sports briefs	"Musical Roundup"; recording	Dinner concert
6:45	Saturday Night Swing Club;	O'Leary's Irish Minstrels	Talk, Prof. R. E. Rogers	Sport reports
7:00	soloists; orchestra	Message of Israel: address, Rabbi David de Sola Pool	Jimmy Kemper, songs	Colonial News Service
7:15	Sport talk	Uncle Jim's Question Bee	Hampton Institute Singers	Lew Conrad's Orchestra
7:30	Band concert; Edward d'Anna, conductor; legend	Uncle Jim's Question Bee	"Gene Slate's Job Problems," dramatic sketch	"Invitation to the Waltz"
7:45				Will Osborne's Orchestra
8:00	"Salute" program	Ed Wynn; Mischa Levitski; Don Voorhees's Orchestra	Saturday Night Party, variety, with John McCormack; Tom Howard; Jane Pickens; soloists; orchestra	"Benay Venuta's Program": vocal soloists; Charioteers Quartet; Embassy Trio; vocal ensemble; orchestra
8:15	"America Dances"; record			
8:30	H. V. Kaltenborn interviews new United States senators	Choral group		
8:45		Choral group		
9:00	Floyd Gibbons; Lotte Lehmann; Lopez's Orchestra	National Barn Dance: "Vic and Sade"; Henry Burr; vocal trio; Hot Shots; male trio; Uncle Ezra	"Snow Village" sketch; "Snow Village" sketch; "Chateau"; Joe Cook; Smith Ballew; E. E. Horton; orch.	Ray Starita's Orchestra
9:15	World Theater of the Air			Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Frederick Stock, conductor, from Orchestra Hall,
9:30				
9:45				
10:00	"Your Hit Parade": soloists; popular orchestra	Popular Revue: Jerry Sears and orchestra; soloists	feature; "Four Horsemen"; groups	Chicago
10:15				Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Frederick Stock, conductor, from Orchestra Hall.
10:30	Salute to CBS Pacific Coast stations: variety	Musical program	Irvin S. Cobb and his Paducah Plantation: music	
10:45		Musical program		
11:00	Rideout's forecasts; news	News; studio reports	Yankee News Service	Chicago
11:15	Salute to CBS Pacific coast	Emil Coleman's Orchestra	Jack Eaves's Orchestra	Henry Biagini's Orchestra
11:30	stations: talks; soloists;	Rita Rio and her orchestra	Russ Morgan's Orchestra	Will Osborne's Orchestra
11:45	orchestras	Rita Rio and her orchestra	Russ Morgan's Orchestra	Will Osborne's Orchestra

Sunday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
12:00	Old South Church service	Southernaires, quartet; comedy; soloists	Southernaires; quartet	Colonial News Service
12:15	Hawaiian orchestra		Southernaires; quartet	"Three Quarter Time"
12:30	Salt Lake City choir and	Radio City Symphony Orchestra; Edwina Eustis	"Deep South"; music	Italian string orchestra and
12:45	organ recital		Yankee News Service	vocal soloists
1:00	"The World Entertains"	Radio City Symphony Orchestra; Edwina Eustis	Question Box; talk; music	Lutheran Hour; talk; music
1:15	Piano Club program		Question Box; talk; music	Lutheran Hour; talk; music
1:30	Ray Rakov's Orchestra; so-	"Our Neighbors"; informal	Melody Matinee; soloists;	"Music in Many Moods";
1:45	loists; vocal groups	home interviews	quartet; orchestra	Italian soloists; orchestra
2:00	"Music of the Theater"; Howard Barlow's Orchestra	Magic Key: Milan relay; Ezio Pinza; Ania Dorfmann; Fats	"Beneath the Surface"; talk; Landt Trio and White	Mystery dramatic sketch
2:15	and vocal soloists	Waller; Doc Rockwell; Max	"Thatcher Colt Mysteries";	Frank Dailey's Orchestra
2:30	LaPrade travelogue; organ	Reinhardt; orchestra	dramatic sketch	"Men of Destiny"; sketch
2:45				"Men of Destiny"; sketch
3:00	New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, John	"Your English"	Metropolitan Opera Auditions: soloists; orchestra	"Concert of Singing Stars": vocalists and organist
3:15	Barbirolli, conductor;	"Captain Diamond"; sketch		
3:30		"Captain Diamond"; sketch	"Grand Hotel"; sketch	"Symphonietta"; recording
3:45	Joseph Szigeti, violinist;	Studio programs	"Grand Hotel"; sketch	Charles Wallace's Orchestra
4:00	Deems Taylor, comment'r	Talk, Dr. Harry Emerson	Adrian O'Brien; organ	Walter Smith's Band
4:15	New York Philharmonic-	Fosdick; male quartet	"Jolly Time Bill"; music	Walter Smith's Band
4:30	Symphony Orchestra, John	"Sunday Players"; sketch	Clotilda Zappala, soprano;	"Sunday Serenade"
4:45	Barbirolli, conductor	"Sunday Players"; sketch	organist and violinist	"Sunday Serenade"
5:00	"Your Unseen Friend":	"We, the People": informal	Marion Talley, soprano; Josef	Colonial Playhouse presents
5:15	dramatization and music	discussions; orchestra	Koestner's Orchestra	"Among the Breakers"
5:30	Guy Lombardo and his Royal	Col. Stoopnagle and Budd;	"Smiling Ed" McConnell;	Colonial Playhouse presents
5:45	Canadians; soloist	Don Voorhees's Orchestra	organ; chorus; orchestra	"Among the Breakers"
6:00	Joe Penner, comedian; Jimmy	Evening Journal; reports	Arnold Johnson's Orchestra;	"Symphonic Hour"; recorded
6:15	Grier; and his orchestra	"Moonlight Serenaders"	Ray Knight's Cuckoos	classical concert
6:30	Rubinoff's Orchestra; Vir-	"Moments You Never Forget"	Yankee News Service	"Symphonic Hour"; recorded
6:45	ginia Rea; Jan Peerce	"Moments You Never Forget"	Variety program	classical concert
7:00	News; musical program	Helen Traubel, soprano; con-	Jack Benny; Kenny Baker;	Colonial News Service
7:15	Musical program	cert orchestra	Phil Harris's Orchestra	"Classics of the Keyboard":
7:30	Phil Baker's Show: soloists;	Robert Ripley; features; Har-	Fireside Recital: vocalists	piano, harpsichord; orch.
7:45	Hal Kemp's Orchestra	riet Hilliard; orchestra	"Sunset Dreams"; vocalists	Cosmopolitan Quintet
8:00	Nelson Eddy; Nadine Conner;	Musical Comedy Revue: H.	"Do You Want to Be an	"Music for Today"; Morton
8:15	Pasternack Orchestra	Leopold Spitalny's Orchestra	Actor?"; amateur theatricals	Gould; vocalist
8:30	Eddie Cantor; Parkyakakas;	"Dreams of Long Ago"; song	"Do You Want to Be an	"Jewels of the Madonna"; so-
8:45	soloists; orchestra	dramatizations	Actor?"; amateur theatricals	loists; concert orchestra
9:00	Sunday Evening Hour: Lily	Walter Winchell	Manhattan Merry-Go-Round:	Organ recital, Francis Cronin
9:15	Pons, soprano; symphony	Shep Fields's Orchestra; so-	soloists; trio; orchestra	Don Bestor and his augmented
9:30	orchestra, Jose Iturbi, con-	loist; comedy trio	American Album of Familiar	orchestra
9:45	ductor; chorus	Edwin C. Hill, comment; Harry	Music: soloists; orchestra	Special program
10:00	"Community Sing": Milton	Sosnik's Orchestra	Symphony Orchestra, Paul	Special program
10:15	Berle; Wendell Hall; Jones	Network musical program	Whiteman, guest conductor;	"Moon Magic"; recording
10:30	and Hare	"Romance of '76": American	Ray Middleton, tenor; Cas-	Cab Calloway's Orchestra
10:45	Kaltenborn interviews	Revolution drama	per Reardon, harpist	Cab Calloway's Orchestra

Monday's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Magazine of the Air"; guest soloists; soloists; orchestra.

11:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Edward MacHugh, the Gospel Singer.

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour; soloists; speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," from Monitor studio.

2:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), United States Navy Band concert.

2:15 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air.

2:45 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Personal Column of the Air."

3:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), Rochester Civic Orchestra concert.

4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

4:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), Phil Spitalny's girls' orchestra and soloists.

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

6:15 WBZ (WJZ—National), United States Army Band concert.

Dinner and After

7:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), John Herrick, baritone; Hazel Glenn, soprano.

8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Fibber McGee and Molly"; Ted Weems and his orchestra.

8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Helen Hayes in "Bambi"; Mark Warnow's Orch.

8:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Horace Heidt's Brigadiers; soloists; orch.

8:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Lauritz Melchior, tenor; soloist; chorus; concert orchestra.

8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Sweetest Love Songs Ever Sung"; Frank Munn, tenor; Natalie Bodanga, soprano; Abe Lyman's Orchestra.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Greater Minstrels: Gus Van; soloists; end men; orchestra.

9:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Radio Theater: Spencer Tracy, Virginia Bruce and Frances Farmer in "Men In White."

9:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "20,000 Years in Sing Sing"; sketch.

9:30 WAAB (WOR — Mutual), "Rendezvous"; symphonic and choral music; soloists; orchestra.

9:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Jack Pearl, comedian; Tommy Dorsey's Orch.

9:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Richard Himber and his orchestra; guest soloist.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Lullaby Lady; Doring Trio; male quartet; concert orchestra.

10:00 WBZ (WJZ—National); "Good Times Society"; all-Negro variety program.

10:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "What Do You Think?"; "Would You Benefit from Fascism in America?"

10:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Forum: address, William Bankhead, Speaker of the House.

12:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Magnolia Blossoms"; Fisk Jubilee Singers, Negro choir.

'The Monitor Views the News'

1:45	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc

Shortwave

1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
4:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc

1937

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What's Going On in the Arts

Boston Symphony Orchestra

The Boston Symphony Orchestra celebrated the advent of the new year by playing in Symphony Hall yesterday a Russian program made up of Tchaikovsky's Symphony "Pathétique" and Rimsky-Korsakoff's Suite, "Schéhérazade." The symphony was substituted on this eleventh program of the season for the earlier announced "Romeo and Juliet" Overture-Fantasia and Rachmaninoff's Rhapsody on a Theme of Paganini, for piano and orchestra. The change was made necesssary by Mr. Rachmaninoff's inability to keep his engagement to play the solo part in his Rhapsody.

The program as it finally stood was clearly an acceptable New Year's present to the audience. Offhand, you might not think of the "Pathétique" as an item for a festival occasion. Nevertheless it worked out very well, with Rimsky's more cheerful measures to polish off the afternoon. Certainly the holiday audience was fortunate in hearing a performance of this symphony which could hardly be equaled anywhere else; a performance which emphasized the fact that much of the contempt which the work arouses in superior persons is due to unawareness of its musical content.

There can be little doubt that Dr. Koussevitzky is the supreme living interpreter of Tchaikovsky, or that his realization of the Russian master's symphonic scores is beyond any that has been audible before, except to the inner ear of the composer himself. In Dr. Koussevitzky's reading all the best of the "Pathétique" is brought out and all the worst minimized. And the best of it is superior stuff. By endless subtleties of phrasing and of accent, by an inexhaustible variety of nuance and of tempi, the conductor reveals structure, balance and decoration. If you haven't heard this symphony under Koussevitzky, you haven't heard it.

And what of the orchestra that enables him to realize his vision of the work? We have heard performances by conductorless orchestras, but we have never heard of a symphony being played by a conductor without an orchestra. How many orchestras could hold to Koussevitzky's pace in the third movement of the "Pathétique" and still keep the outlines clear? How many could bring to these melodies the rich, broad, glowing tone of this band? How many could meet such demands of expression? How many could provide soloists for "Schéhérazade," from Mr. Burgin across the stage and back, to voice so deftly and so eloquently the composer's musical reflections? It takes a great conductor, and a great orchestra, to produce such performances as these.

For "Schéhérazade" is another specialty of Dr. Koussevitzky and his men. Of less consequence musically than the symphony, it is full of life and color, and consequently served well for festive conclusion. L. A. S.

New Motion Pictures

Climaxing the spectacles of 1936 and—because it fell on New Year's Eve—presaging the musical films of 1937, "Born to Dance" swept into Loew's State and Orpheum theaters with a flourish on hursday. It is diversion pure and simple, requiring the spectator merely to sit back and enjoy Cole Porter's tunes and Eleanor Powell's dancing.

"Sinner Take All" is a thriller with Bruce Cabot, Margaret Lindsay, Joseph Calleia, Stanley Ridges and Vivienne Osborne.

Opening at the Keith Memorial Thursday was a flighty little farce with songs and music called "That Girl From Paris," starring Lily Pons, Gene Raymond, Jack Oakie, Herman Bing, Lucille Ball, Mischa Auer and Frank Jenks assist. It is smart and entertaining.

At the Paramount and Fenway Theaters are "Charlie Chan at the Opera" and "Sing Me a Love Song"—such good second-rate films that they nearly rise out of their class.

Ken Murray and his famous "Oh, Yeah!" stooge, the Dixieland Jazz Band and Patsy Kelly are the featured attractions at the Keith Boston Theater.

"The Plainsman," Cecil B. DeMille's new picture, which began a week's engagement at the Metropolitan yesterday, is a superior western, combining fact and fiction in a story featuring Wild Bill Hickock, Buffalo Bill and Calamity Jane, frontier characters.

Continuing Our End-of-the-Year CLEARANCE Throughout the Store

C. CRAWFORD HOLLIDGE BOSTON

Symbolic of Quality Since 1909

National Grange Started In Boston Over Century Ago

(Continued From Page 11)

ington in the winter of 1864, under Commissioner Isaac Newton. The next spring he returned to the Minnesota farm.

In the fall of 1865 he received a request from Commissioner Newton to come back to Washington to undertake a special mission into the South, where he was sent to obtain facts regarding agricultural conditions following the ravages of war. Mr. Kelley left on his trip to the south Jan. 13, 1866, as a special agent of the Department of Agriculture. He visited many of the southern states, interviewing many planters in his effort to secure a foundation of facts on which to base his report.

Like an inspiration, the thought came to him that a great fraternity of farm people, embracing both north and south, would be of infinite value in healing the wounds of warfare. In a letter to his neice, Miss Caroline A. Hall of Boston, Mr. Kelley outlined his dream of a farm fraternity. Miss Hall was deeply impressed. Later she broached the suggestion to her uncle that he accord woman equal privileges with man in the new fraternity.

Drafted a Ritual

In the summer of 1867, Mr. Kelley, together with his fellow workers, nearly all of whom were members of the Masonic fraternity, began to draft a ritual for the dream order. The most distinguished member of the small group which were engaged in this work of formulating plans was William Saunders, a native of Scotland, who became one of America's most famous landscape artists, his greatest work being the National Park at Gettysburg battle field.

Others of the seven founders of the order were John R. Thompson of New Hampshire, a veteran of the Civil War and later a clerk in the Federal Treasury Department. It was Mr. Thompson to whom Mr. Kelley first confided his idea of a farm fraternity. Mr. Thompson was largely the author of the ritual of the two higher degrees of the order.

Dr. John Trimble, another founder, was a native of New Jersey, and for a time served in the ministry of the Episcopal church. Aaron B. Grosh also served as a minister in the Universalist church, but gave up the ministry and obtained a clerkship in the Federal Department of Agriculture. He was the first chaplain of the National Grange. Mr. Grosh was a native of Pennsylvania.

Another Founder

Dr. William R. Ireland, a Pennsylvanian, another of the founders, served for many years as chief clerk of the Post Office Department. He was the first treasurer of the National Grange.

The only founder not in the Government employ was Francis M. McDowell of Steuben County, N. Y. He was educated at Alfred University and was a banker by profession. Later he became a fruit grower. His daughter, Miss Louise S. McDowell, was for many years professor of physics in Wellesley College.

The first subordinate grange ever organized was started at Fredonia, Chautauqua county, New York, April 16, 1868, and the first state grange was instituted in Minnesota, Feb. 23, 1869. At the end of four years more than 1000 granges had been organized and at the end of eight years more than 24,000 grange charters had been granted. On Jan. 1, 1875, there were 22 states with memberships of over 10,000, Indiana leading with over 60,000. During the '70s the grange had a marvelous growth, its popularity among the farmers being largely due to its championship of lower railroad freight rates.

In and About Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Really, if we could get sound effects down on paper, we'd have this column start with a bit of fanfare in the way of a few trumpets, much crescendo-ing, and what-not. Because it's just the sort of thing that goes with an announcement of this kind. One, which, by the way, is not brand new . . . but new enough for you to get excited about, anyhow. It's just what you've been waiting for, but probably never really expected to get. A radio that's silent (shhh!) to everyone but the person who's listening in! Just imagine what that's going to mean to the members of the family who have to endure some program they do not care to hear . . . merely because they can't help themselves when some fellow member of the family wants to hear it! Mother can now get dinner in peace . . . and not have to listen to Junior's thrilling program that's accompanied by all kinds of sound effects and loud talk that's pretty annoying unless she's really interested in it. You can even listen to those grand orchestras that never seem to come on until around midnight . . . and the other occupant of the room can sleep! All because of the Acousticon Ear which comes with the Dictograph Silent Radio. The little "ear" is tucked into your chair, or under your pillow. It delivers sound as "noiseless" vibrations . . . to one lone listener. And the tone effect is supposed to be much finer because little amplification is required. However, it also has a standard loud speaker which can be taken advantage of whenever the family decides on one and the same program at the same time. A number of hotels throughout the country have already acquired them. In simulated walnut cabinet with the Mystic Ear for $65 . . . or in a white cabinet for $75. At Jordan's, you can of course buy it on their convenient budget plan.

♪ ♪ ♪

Hearts Are Now Worn on the Ankle

You may wear your heart on your sleeve, but you can also wear it on your ankle . . . if you own a pair of Jordan's heart gaitors for ski-wear. Canvas gaitors, and the leather heart appliqué on at the ankle. Elastic gusset sides, and easy lacings . . . such as Horace has in the top of his storm boots. $3.25. And incidentally if it's the real cable knit, long wool socks that you're looking for, Jordan's will take care of you. With their imported, handknit ones in white. With an elastic top. $3.95 or thereabouts.

♪ ♪ ♪

Ski Skuffs Shown With "Skarfs" to Match

And speaking of skiing reminds us that Filene's has just about the cutest shoes to put on when you come in for fun and "eats" after a day out-of-doors. They're called ski skuffs, and they have a matching scarf for your neckline. The skuffs are really lightweight ankle-height shoes . . . with a little draw lacing around them. But the cutest part of them is their material, which is a clan plaid! So if you've never worn a plaid shoe before, here's your chance! They're leather soled and a low leather heel. The complete set sells for $4.95, and you'll get a lot of fun and comfort out of them.

♪ ♪ ♪

It's Easy Slipping Into These Slippers

Mothers who often find it necessary to paddle about the house in the wee hours of the night, answering Horace's call for a drink, or looking for that door that alarm, have neither the time nor the desire to get their feet into slippers that require adjusting, or have heel straps that one must bother around with. They much prefer to slip out of bed and slip right into a slipper that'll serve the purpose as they make the rounds. Just such a slipper is the one we saw at Stearns, called the "Cosette," and which, by the way, we haven't seen elsewhere. It's the flattest thing you ever saw. No heel, no nothing . . . but "flat." And a hood top that comes up and covers your instep. Soft and warm, in colored velvet that's been edged around with bunny fur. $1.95.

J. T.

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VALUES in the Main Store, Annex, Store for Men and Basement Store! BOSTON

Rapprochement of Government And Industry Is Regarded As Notable Development in 1936

Closer Co-operation of All Parties Necessary in Order That Growing Revival May Not Turn Into Uncontrollable Boom

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The "Declaration of Principles for American Industry" adopted by the American Congress of Industry in New York this month concluded with the following significant words, printed in capital letters:

"INDUSTRY SEEKS AN ERA OF GOOD FEELING."

Undoubtedly that sentiment expresses the attitude also of the bankers as represented by their legislative advisers in Washington—one of the most powerful groups in the capital.

Increasing revival of prosperity, coupled with the sweeping victory of President Roosevelt at the polls in November, are the dominating factors in the new relationship between business and banking leaders and the Federal Government. On all sides there is the hope and desire for an era of good feeling.

While there is no indication in this capital of any relaxation in the fundamental New Deal objectives of wider social control, the very forces of recovery that are sweeping the land have made it less necessary than before for the Government to take an active part in certain phases of fiscal intervention. Furthermore, the common apprehension found in government circles and many private sources alike that the growing revival may develop into an old-fashioned uncontrollable "boom" is a reason for seeking closer co-operation from all parties.

Banking Legislation

Beginning in February, 1932, with the start of the RFC, and continuing almost uninterruptedly for the succeeding four years until this spring, federal loans to banks and industries have increased. At their peak they reached $9 billions. It was socialized credit on a gigantic scale. Now at last the tide has turned, and the amount is diminishing. Today the repayments to the RFC are greatly exceeding new loans, marking one of the most significant features in government-business relationship since the 1929 debacle. It will be many a year, however, before the traces of federal intervention in the field of finance and business are liquidated. In real estate alone, for example, as of Sept. 1, 1936, the Federal Government, through its credit agencies, owned and held for sale real estate valued at $225,000,000.

With the new Congress about to convene, indications are that in the banking field there will be relatively little in the New Deal legislative program to disturb the scene. The Roosevelt Administration is accepted here as eager to balance the budget. The difficulties in the way are obvious enough, but at least the prevailing present goal is certain. At the same time, important spokesmen for the Administration on financial affairs, like Senator Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi, forecast no new taxes in the forthcoming year, and hold out the promise of legislation to rectify injustices and inconsistencies in present tax laws. Up to a point this represents an encouraging sign for business.

The close co-operation between bankers and legislators in framing some of the more carefully thought-out legislation is not well understood outside of Washington. For example, in 1935, many important members of the American Bankers Association spent three to five months of their valuable time offering recommendations, and indicating desired modifications in the 1935 Banking Act. This resulted, according to E. N. Van Horne, president of the Continental National Bank of Lincoln, Neb., "in a very satisfactory measure that insures the permanency of our institutions surrounded by many safeguards for the protection and benefit of our depositors."

It was largely through the pressure of the bankers that the proposal to make federal reserve membership compulsory on all banks was modified, so that today banks having less than 1,000,000 deposits are exempt, and those that have more than a million deposits are required to join only in 1942.

U. S. Takes Responsibility

This absence of Reserve membership may come in for a good deal of discussion in the face of a threatened credit inflation. The brakes to halt a boom may very likely be clamped down by the Reserve Board, and if these show signs of slipping, the present temper of Washington seems to veer toward a strengthening of the board's control. The New Deal seems definitely to have assumed responsibility for "running" prosperity, just as it has sought to win the credit for bringing about revival. Although James M. Landis, chairman of the Securities Exchange Commission, in his recent speech before the Investment Bankers Association in Augusta, Ga., warned bankers that they must play their part in preventing the recurrence of a 1929 boom, both bankers and other government officials have vocally or tacitly agreed that the major responsibility rests on the Government itself. The Reserve Board, of course, can do three direct anti-inflationary things:

Sell bonds and withdraw money from circulation.

Raise discount rates, checking easy money.

Raise reserve requirements of member banks, thereby to some extent sterilizing excess reserves.

A number of financial advisers have recently urged amendment of the Federal Reserve law to permit the raising of reserve requirements for banks to an unlimited extent. Senator Carter Glass (D) of Virginia opposed such a provision, and was largely instrumental in blocking it. The tendency to uncontrolled inflation would be certain to revive this, as well as many similar proposals. At the same time Dr. Lionel D. Edie, before the Investment Bankers of America blames the Treasury for continuing its easy money policies, and declares.

"Whoever is responsible for keeping money rates cheap is responsible for not curbing the boom."

The foregoing are some of the problems likely to play a part in the relationship of bankers with the Government in the year ahead. As for business generally, two recent conferences have just given striking illustration of what faces industry generally in the coming months. One of these was the convention of the National Association of Manufacturers in New York, the other the so-called "Berry conference," called by the Council for Industrial Progress, in Washington, where a revival of the social objectives of NRA was strongly urged.

A year ago, when the Manufacturers' Association met, it was definitely hostile to the New Deal. The opposition of many members was militant. The Administration's social program pressed with particular emphasis against manufacturers, and their response was more direct and positive than the somewhat negative opposition found in the United States Chamber of Commerce.

As for the New Deal, on the other hand, there is little to indicate that it was ever swayed very much one way or the other by the attitude of business. There were periods of quiet in its surge of new legislation, and Mr. Roosevelt once or twice indicated a "breathing space," but a review of past year indicates that the New Deal was making its appeal to other sections of the populace.

Mr. Roosevelt's personal attitude was expressed in his address in Chicago during the presidential fight, when he denounced monopoly, concentrated wealth, and declared the Administration had "saved the system of private profit and free enterprise after it had been dragged to the brink or ruin," but added his own belief in individualism and declared:

"The overwhelming majority of business men in this country are good citizens."

Business Seeks Peace

Most striking thing about the just concluded convention of manufacturers, therefore, was the determination to make peace with the Administration, and to seek for that "Era of Good Feeling" that was so emphatically capitalized in its "declaration of principles." Where the speeches of the year before breathed defiance, the addresses this December were conciliatory.

Difficulties lie ahead, however. These are illustrated by the Berry conference in Washington. Such a conservative business commentator as David Lawrence, publisher of the United States News, in a syndicated column declared,

"The conference was boycotted by the principal businesses and industries of the country."

Mr. Lawrence cited the "boycott" to illustrate, he declared, "the way business men make tragic mistakes, and then wonder afterward why public opinion goes against them."

The Berry conference, called under official federal auspices, and run by the remaining fraction of the old NRA, took up vital questions concerning the business cycle, and reached the conclusion that workers and consumers are not getting a fair share of the technological progress of industry. It adopted the orthodox underconsumption - overproduction explanation of the 1929 slump, and charged that a new inflation, boom and slump, will occur unless factors of unbalance are rectified.

"Business men for the most part snubbed the meeting although they were declaring almost coincidentally in New York their desire to co-operate with the Government."

Mr. Lawrence's words are taken as those of a conservative commentator to indicate a prevailing view at the time in Washington. The path to wholehearted co-operation between a reformist administration and a conservative business outlook is bound at best of times to be hard.

For a while at least, however, the honeymoon of the Roosevelt second term is likely to keep the peace.

Income of Nation Retraces Three-Quarters of the Way Back to Year 1929; Now Is Showing Better Distribution

Increase in 1936 Was 12 Per Cent, to About $60,000,000,000

Living Costs Steady

By H. B. Elliston
Financial Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The half-recovery which we noted at the beginning of 1936 has now been succeeded by definite recovery marked by a swelling and better distributed national purchasing power.

No figures of purchasing power are issued. All that the Government gives is the record for national income, or the money paid into the national pocket. The estimate of the total "paid out" in 1936 is $60,000 millions. That is 12 per cent more than the figure for 1935, though it is still below that for 1929, which was $78,500 millions.

This "money in your pocket" has a qualitative as well as a quantitative significance. It is what it buys that counts. Thus the income must be appraised in terms of purchasing power.

Has the increase in the dollars been negatived by a decline in their purchasing power? For the answer the statistics on cost of living have to be consulted. From them we find that in 1936 the dollar was remarkably stable. Up till Sept. 15 the purclined only 1.3 per cent from Jan. 1. Perhaps by the end of the year the decline may have been as much as 2 per cent.

It is plain that the 12 per cent increase in national income is only slightly diminished in its purchasing power by this 2 per cent depreciation.

Producing Income

Purchasing power is produced, not created. It comes in the form of wages for work done, of prices for things produced, of rewards for services rendered. In the depression the chief trouble lay in the catastrophic drop in all these forms of activity which furnish purchasing power. Farmers, unable to sell their products, abandoned their fields; business allowed the wheels of industry to run down. The result was that in March, 1933, almost a third of the "gainfully employed" were without jobs.

To get these men back into production became the first task of public policy. Never before had the Government with all its agencies undertaken to turn depression into recovery.

For years to come the argument whether public policy "primed the pump" or whether the pump primed itself will resound in political and economic circles. It is an immaterial argument in a year-end review. The main fact is that the pump has been primed again. By the end of 1936 industrial production was estimated at 114 per cent of the 1924-1925 level. This is as high as the record for the middle of October, 1929.

The result is to be seen in the rapid reduction in unemployment. On no other subject is there such a lack of data. But, if we accept the estimate published by the National Industrial Conference Board of 8,975,000 in September, there has been a reduction in joblessness by no fewer than 7,000,000 since the March, 1933, peak.

Since September re-employment has been proceeding apace. In November, according to the indexes put out by the Department of Labor, employment rose for the tenth consecutive month, though the seasonal tendency is for employment to fall in November. Secretary of Labor Perkins now thinks that, if the increased number of agricultural and domestic workers were counted, "as many people are at work now as in 1929."

How can we reconcile this statement with the National Industrial Conference Board's figure of unemployment? About 4,500,000 have been added to the potential labor force by population growth. That leaves at least 3,500,000, whose unemployment remains to be accounted for. Light on the reasons for their joblessness will be available when the contemplated census of unemployment is carried out.

One thing, nowever, appears to be certain—there will be a momentum in re-employment in 1937. Manyf factories could not increase their working forces till they had put their part-time workers back on full time. This stage has now been reached. Thus, with the deepening of recovery, there will be an increasing call for new workers. Already in many lines of work a shortage of skilled workers is reported.

To many reformers better distribution is more important than more production. But in a depression it is increased production that is of primary importance. Produced national income fell catastrophically from $81,000,000,000 in 1929 to $39,000,000,000 in 1933. In short, it was almost exactly halved.

If public policy had stifled increased production in the interests of better distribution, the result would obviously have been a sharing of depression. It was necessary first to multiply output.

The emphasis in a period of full recovery, however, should be upon better distribution, in order to help prevent any future descent into depression.

It is impossible as yet to say how the $60,000 million national income in 1936 was divided. Even the estimate of national income must be highly tentative. But there are a few straws in the wind that may be helpful.

Farm income last year was estimated as high as $9,200 millions. Added to this share there are drought relief and benefit payments which probably bring the proportion up to 16 per cent. In 1929 the proportion was 14 per cent. Though these figures must be regarded as guesswork, the drift is corrected.

Workers Better Off

Better data are available in industry. Pay rolls between October, 1935, and October, 1936, have advanced by 16 per cent. If the increase for the calendar year could be computed, the advance would be found even more impressive, in view of the wage increases and bonuses that have been reported since October. National income, by comparison, went up 12 per cent.

A survey of the division of the industrial product has been issued by the National Industrial Conference Board. Below are the relative shares taken by wages, salaries, dividends, and interest in 1929, 1932, and 1935:

	1929 P.C.	1932 P.C.	1935 P.C.
Salaries	22	29	22
Wages	60	54	61
Interest	1	2	1
Dividends	14	13	13

The table tells us many interesting facts. Since 1932 there has been a much better distribution of the industrial product between capital and labor. It is even better distributed than in 1929.

Government Spending

Finally a very active agent of redistribution is in progress in behalf of the "underprivileged." For the first time in any depression the care of the unemployed has been undertaken by government agencies. To the extent that the money comes out of taxation, such support means a "switching" of income from the haves to the have-nots, though there is no comparable figure for the charity that preceded government aid.

Thus, while the money in the national pocket is already three quarters of the way back to 1929 levels, it is better distributed than it was in 1929.

Rittase

Recovery

Jobless Army Reduced by 7,000,000 Since Peak of March, 1933

Work Outlook

More Spending, U. S. Control Factors in 1936

Recovery Measures on One Hand, Restrictive Policy on Other Apparent

Transition Ahead

Revival of Social Aims One of New Deal's Main Plans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Two government influences on the course of business and industrial recovery have continued to manifest themselves strikingly during 1936 with, however, little in the way of legislative innovation. Differences from previous New Deal years were primarily in emphasis rather than in new measures.

On the one hand government spending continued unabated. Payment of the soldiers' bonus was added to Government relief expenditures, the two items bringing to nearly $4,000,000,000 the amount of money put directly by the Federal Government into the hands of consumers throughout the country. The effect of these expenditures was undoubtedly partially responsible for the continued advance in retail activity and prices and is believed by proponents of the spending theory to be important now in the recent notable advance in capital goods activity.

Federal Control Tightened

On the other hand government control over the economic structure of the nation, while still less in importance than during the NRA period, has in many directions been tightened and consolidated. The only legislative innovations in this field during the year consisted of the Walsh-Healy government contracts act and the corporation surplus feature of the new tax bill. However, the year has also witnessed partial inauguration of the social security act and the results of the Securities and Exchange and new Federal Reserve Banking acts. The latter have been seen in the increasing exercise of control over the financial situation by Washington rather than New York through open market operations, control over rediscount rates, reserve requirements and margin requirements.

An incidental feature of the situation reflecting recovery rather than changes in government policy has been a falling off in th Federal Government's activities as a lending agency as private lending facilities have returned more actively into the business.

Conflict in Policy

The principal difference in the development of the two major government influences during 1936 as compared with previous years has been the gradual appearance of the feeling that recovery must not be allowed to get out of hand. This is seen in greater emphasis on the perfecting of control and anti-inflation safeguard devices. There was some experimenting done with these devices and a great deal more discussion behind the scenes of what will in the future be done to keep recovery from getting out of hand.

The result is an apparent conflict in government policy. On the one hand spending to promote recovery has gone on unabated while on the other restrictive devices have been perfected and furbished up. It would appear that administration circles believe the turning point is nearly at hand where recovery stimulus through spending will soon no longer be necessary, and control will become the paramount problem.

How the transition is to be accomplished remains a difficult problem. Spending had both relief and "pump priming" purposes. It is simple enough to stop spending for "pump priming" when the wheels of business turn of their own momentum. But how to control re is an entirely different matter. The emphasis is now officially on a tapering off the relief expenditures, but the Administration has already been subjected to heavy pressure from the conference of mayors to continue such spending and more pressure of the same nature is expected.

Balanced Budget as Remedy

It may prove extremely difficult for the New Deal to stop feeding the flames of higher prices with one hand at the very moment it is bending all of its energies to controlling them with the other. The remedy appears to be a balanced budget. The Roosevelt contention is that this can be done without increased taxes, but there are many skeptics among observers here who doubt that this can or will be done so long as relief expenditures continue.

The year, particularly the few weeks since election day, has seen an increasing public acquiesence on the part of business and industry to the theory of government intervention in the economic structure. There are still many who believe privately that the country would be better off today had there never been any New Deal at all and the country had gone through instead a thorough liquidation of the boom period with bankruptcies, bank closings and mortgage foreclosures. They feel that if that had happened and a new start had been made from rock bottom, recovery would have been quicker and sounder.

But whatever the extent of such private convictions, they are now no longer reflected in the public expressions of such organizations as the United States Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers which represent the interests and wishes of the business community here in the national capital. These groups have now accepted not only such Government innovations as control over the securities market and stock exchanges, but also the Social Security Act—with modifications.

There is approval of the new banking act, including the divorce of commercial from investment bank-

(Continued on Page 13, Column 8)

Stock Market Rise in 1936 One of the Best in History

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The stock market in 1936 turned in one of the best full-year performances in its history. Except for a sharp break in April and minor recessions in August and November, the bull market which began in March, 1935, continued steadily upward through 1936, making a new all-time record for longevity.

The prime mover in this advance was of course business earnings, which rose consistently from quarter to quarter. The cause of the increased earnings was increased volume of business, which was evidenced by the improvement in all the leading indices, such as steel operations, carloadings and electric power output. It was made tangible to stockholders by the shower of dividends, which grew to a cloudburst in November after the election had indicated that there would be no important change in the surtax on undivided profits, passed at Administration behest in the spring.

Capital Gains Tax Avoided

Another factor in the rise, in the opinion of Wall Street, has been the present status of the capital gains tax, which reckons as income, for tax purposes, all stock market profits taken inside a year and 80 per cent of those taken in two years. Wealthy men have avoided th etax, which would take as much as 75 per cent of their profits, by simply "letting the profits run."

Still another alleged factor has been the heavy influx of foreign funds, chiefly from London, into our stock market.

The same Revenue Act of 1936 which imposed the tax on undivided corporate profits, also exempted foreigners from the capital gains tax, which had proved uncollectible in practice, and substituted therefor a 10 per cent flat tax on dividends paid foreigners, a substitution which pleased. No such concern is felt in Wall Street as in Washington over the alleged danger that foreign capital will sometime get tired of the show and go home with the tentpole. The Street's feeling is that since stock prices are bound to fall down some day it doesn't make much difference who plays the Samson role.

Requirements Raised

On Feb. 1 the highest margin requirement of the Federal Reserve Board under Regulation T was raised from 45 to 50 per cent, and on April 1 the "three-pronged" margin rule was abolished and a flat 55 per cent required on all purchases. These high margins were required not for the protection of brokers and banks, but to protect the public against its own tendency to speculate unwisely. Strong objection was made to them in the Street in the April market break, for as soon as prices dropped, thousands of accounts immediately sank under water into the "restricted" category. Brokers were displeased by the loss of volume, and also by the thin market, with wide gaps between bid and asked, which resulted not only from the high initial margin requirements, but also from the hindrances and dangers imposed by federal regulation upon large professional traders.

As a result an increasing volume of trading was diverted to London, where the disadvantages of horse-and-buggy methods of trading and reporting are more than offset for large traders by the advantages of horse-and-buggy standards of freedom from policing and publicity. The volume of London trading in American securities rose to a level which was estimated by the fall of the year to be occasionally as high as half the volume on the New York Stock Exchange. The volume of arbitrage between London and New York increased substantially. Considerable indirect trading on New York was also effected by Americans through Montreal.

New Dispensation

On June 1 a new dispensation began for the unlisted trading departments of the New York Curb Exchange and other smaller exchanges, with the passage of an amendment to the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, permitting those securities already admitted to remain there, but transferring jurisdiction over further admissions to the Securities and Exchange Commission, which now has power to lift securities out of the over-the-counter market into unlisted trading departments or vice versa according to the dictates of its own theories, as to the proper structure of the securities markets.

The "segregation report" required under the Act of 1934 was issued by the commission in June. It called for the ultimate divorce of floor trading from commission brokerage business on the floor of the New York Stock Exchange, and a restrictive increase in margin requirements for floor traders. This program was rationalized by a statistically documented assertion that member trading for own account tends to accentuate price swings. This was claimed in the Street to be contrary to common sense, on the ground that neither in-and-out traders nor investors can be financially successful unless they buy low and sell high and so mitigate the kind of fluctuations which they capitalize.

This program was not at first taken seriously in the Street, but when, after the election, the commission indicated its intention of going ahead anyway, the price of Stock Exchange seats dropped precipitately from $135,000 to $89,000 within a month. The Street then began to fear that the commission, if it could, would like to carry its program even to the point of abolishing all margin trading, and eliminating the security operations of all but a vaguely defined class of "bona fide investors." The price of seats has since recovered to $130,000.

1936 Notable Year For Power Industry, Says Institute Head

NEW YORK (AP)—A big year for the electric light and power industry is outlined by C. W. Kellogg, president of the Edison Electric Institute, in a review of 1936.

He notes:

Electric output for 1936 estimated at 109,000,000,000 kilowatt hours, an increase of 13.5 per cent over 1935 and 17 per cent above the 1929 predepression year.

Domestic service sales of electricity increased to 15,375,000,000 kilowatt hours compared with 13,978,000,000 in 1935 and 9,773,000,000 in 1929.

Twenty thousand miles of new utility companies to serve 95,000 new utility companies to serve 9,000 new rural customers and 60,000 others added to existing rural lines, bringing total farms served to more than 900,000.

Upwards of 440,000 kilowatts added to generating capacity, including 85,000 at Boulder Dam and 82,500 in Tennessee Valley.

Average rate for domestic service cut to 4.74 cents a kilowatt hour compared with 5.03 in 1935 and 6.33 in 1929.

Total revenues from consumers $2,071,000,000, an increase of $150,000,000 or 8 per cent over 1935.

Net income available for dividends and surplus up about $46,000,000 for the industry, a gain of 11 per cent, partly as result of reduction in interest charges through debt refunding.

New construction expenditures $275,000,000.

Mr. Kellogg pointed out the industry was faced with an upward trend in fuel costs, wages and taxes.

General Increase In Home Building Expected in 1937

Forecasts of a general building boom in 1937 to rival that of the twenties should be taken with a bit of salt, says the Cambridge Annual Review Service. The salt, however, should not be spread so liberally that there is no taste of the sure, steady revival that residential building is bound to enjoy within the next few years.

Both history and current facts confirm this production. In the normal course of progress from depression to prosperity, revival reaches consumption goods (clothing, furniture, etc.), goes on to semidurable goods (plant extensions, etc.). The effect, if it were not so slow after a deep depression such as we have been through, is something like touching off a string of firecrackers.

Rents 11 P. C. Higher

Obviously, too, developments intermingle. But it can be definitely declared now that the durable goods stage has been reached. Approximately $800,000,000 will have been spent for building homes in 1936, against the $479,000,000 of last year and the $248,840,100 of 1934, the building industry's depression low point.

During the past year rents have risen about 11 per cent. During recent months the upward trend has been less noticeable, therefore it seems wise to expect that the 1937 increase will be somewhat less, probably in the neighborhood of 7 to 10 per cent.

So much discussion has centered on public building activities that it has been the general impression that expenditures were far in excess of normal. Such is not the actual case. While federal expenditures have been increased, state and municipal spending has fallen off sharply, leaving the public works total far below the 1928-29 averages in spite of all the to-do about them.

Outlook Favorable

During November, 1936, for example, 58 per cent of the total building contracts were awarded on private jobs; 42 per cent on public. In the same month of 1935 private jobs accounted for only 40 per cent of the total.

The outlook for 1937, so far as it can be gauged, is for an increase in nonresidential building activity about 40 per cent greater than that witnessed in 1936. Many of the consumption industries which have been beneficiaries of recovery for three years or more are at last taking the position that expansion is justified. In addition, and in the aggregate nearly as important, stores, office buildings, and industrial plants will be renovated and modernized.

Outlook for U. S. Railroads Is Best in Several Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The railroad situation at the end of 1936 was better than at any time since the early years of the depression, due to continued improvements in both freight and passenger service and increased efficiency in operation, according to J. J. Pelley, president of the American Railroads.

"Revenue and traffic, however, have not regained all the ground lost in the depression," says the review. "Freight traffic in 1936 measured in loading of revenue freight was greater than in any year since 1931, while the volume of passenger traffic has been larger than in any year since 1930. The net railway operating income of the Class I railroads, while greater than the preceding few years, according to preliminary estimates, was only about three fourths as large as in 1930 and only about one-half what it was in 1929.

Equipment Sales Rise

"Purchases of new cars and locomotives by the individual lines this year have been greater than in any year since 1930, amounting, according to tentative estimates, to more than $125,000,000 compared with $79,335,000 in 1935 and $92,005,000 in 1934. Capital expenditures for roadway and structures, in the past year, are estimated at $150,000,000 the highest amount for any year since 1931.

"Because of increased business, the number of railroad employees increased in 1936 to a point higher than at any time in the past five years. In addition, larger railroad purchases indirectly provided increased employment for thousands of others. Expenditures for supplies and materials used in current operations in 1936 totaled approximately $750,000,000, an increase of more than $150,000,000 above the preceding year and an amount greater than in any year since 1930. As the railroads buy approximately 70,000 different items from paper and pins to locomotives and bridges, these expenditures affected nearly every industry in this nation.

Expenditures for maintenance in 1936, according to preliminary estimates, totaled $1,242,000,000 the greatest amount spent in any year since 1931. Compared with 1935, it was an increase of $166,000,000 or 15 per cent. For maintenance of equipment, the railroads in the past 12 months, spent $786,000,000 compared with $681,886,872 in 1935. For maintenance of way and structures, $456,000,000 was spent in 1936 compared with $393,967,260 in the preceding year.

Loadings Best in Years

Revenue freight loadings in 1936 were greater than in any year since 1931, totaling 35,900,000 cars, an increase of 4,340,000 cars or 13.8 per cent above the same period in 1935 and an increase of 5,000,000 cars or 16.2 per cent above 1934, but a reduction of 1,305,000 cars or 3.5 per cent under 1931.

Passenger traffic in 1936 also exceeded any year since 1930, amounting to 22,000,000,000 passenger miles (the number of passengers multiplied by the distance traveled). This was an increase of 19 per cent above the corresponding period in 1935 and 22 per cent above 1934, but a reduction of 18 per cent under 1930.

While complete reports for the year so far are not available, preliminary reports indicate that the railroads will have a net railway operating income in 1936 of $645,000,000 or a return of 2.51 per cent on their property investment. In 1935, it amounted to $499,819,118, or a return of 1.94 per cent. In 1930, however, the first year of the depression, the same railroads had a net railway operating income of $869,000,000, which was at the annual return of 3.30 per cent.

Outlook for Bank Stocks Favorable For the New Year

In 1936, insurance stocks concluded their performance for the time while bank stocks took their bow. Primary reasons: Life insurance sales dropped slightly and fire insurance was held back by below-normal building levels. Commercial loans, on the other hand, showed a definite reversal of trend which may be expected to lift bank earnings materially in the coming year.

Rising commodity prices have no effect on the insurance companies, whereas producers of food, clothing, and other necessities of life are deeply concerned with such problems. Consequently, insurance stocks have been profitable to hold since the depths of the depression.

Banks, on the other hand, are always near the tail end of the recovery from depression, and earnings gains, when they start to come, pile up at a rapid rate. Following the banking crisis in 1933, financial position was more important to most banks than the taking of new risks for the sake of profits. Now, however, with business back to a theoretical normal, the appearance of new enterprise is to be expected, and the demand for new money is on the way.

Potentialities for profitable investment in the stocks of the two industries may be illustrated by the fact that insurance stocks have now recovered to a point more than 50 per cent of their 1929 highs, while bank stocks are still in the 20 to 30 per cent range.

Depleted Stocks of Goods Induce Tremendous Demand for Replenishment

Bull Market in Commodities Sends Price Levels Soaring

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Commodities, particularly in the United States, started the year on the skids and ended on the uptake.

The adverse decision of the Supreme Court on the Agricultural Adjustment Act in the first week of 1936 threatened to pull the props out from under American farm commodities, and was followed by declines, particularly in cotton and sugar.

Within a few months, however, both these commodities had more than cancelled their losses. The market for cotton, buoyed by heavy textile activity both here and abroad, showed such consistent strength that during the first half of the year an altogether unhoped-for volume of the Government's loan cotton, held in the "producers' pool" and the 12-cent loan pool, was sold off into the open market, eased slightly by the Government's acceptance of some of the carrying costs.

Sugar Market Revives

The market for sugar, after a temporary stalemate between refiners and jobbers, revived sharply with realization that the nominal end of the AAA did not mean the end of the Jones-Costigan Act, which artificially holds the American price of sugar above the world price.

The 1936 drought, appearing unscheduled and contrary to government plans, caused an almost unprecedented bull market in May, June and July, in wheat and corn. The latter doubled in value to $1.15 and for a brief period was higher than wheat. Argentine corn came in over the 42-cent tariff wall. The rise in corn upset the market for hogs, with preliminary unloading of the half-grown spring crop, on account of the high price of feed, and consequent later rise in prices through decrease in the supply of full-grown animals.

Most of the metals closed the year substantially higher. Insistently growing demand for copper provoked a move in the spring, with the domestic price rising from 9¼ to 9¾ cents. In July a further increase was forced by the rise of foreign copper to a level above the domestic price which threatened to start an export movement of copper. The price went to 10 cents, but it had to be moved up to 10½ cents shortly after the election and to 12 cents in December, with inventories so low that further delay might have forced the price out of control.

Steel Demand Phenomenal

Beginning in the fall, lead and zinc began to display the same price uptrend. Increased demand took down inventory and forced the leading producers first to ration customers and then to repeated price increases. There were at least six minor upward adjustments in the price of lead between September and the end of the year, and two or three in the price of zinc.

The high rate of steel operations, which hit a peak somewhat above 70 per cent just after the flood waters receded in the spring, and stayed on this plateau against all contrary predictions and seasonal influences until the end of the year, was the occasion for a spectacular run-up in the price of scrap steel.

Most Commodities Participate

Bull markets developed in most of the other leading commodities during the latter part of 1936. The price of tin was held down during the first half by the possibility that the international tin control agreement might not be renewed on its expiration December 31, but when a deal with Siam made renewal certain, the price of tin again rose.

Rubber continued throughout the year the bull market which began in the fall of 1935, and rose from about 13 cents to 19 cents, despite two quota increases. The booming textile business lifted the price not only of cotton but of silk and wool, nearly precipitating a "runaway market" in the latter, and raising silk against an unfavorable long-term trend and an unsatisfactory statistical position.

Commodity Surpluses Shrinking

With a few minor exceptions, 1936 definitely brought to an end the era of commodity surpluses and unwieldy inventories. In general, commodity stocks are now back at the levels of the mid-1920's; but, in contrast to the situation 10 years ago, these inventories are now shrinking, though they were then expanding.

In the last 10 years official, semi-official, or committee systems of restriction have been set up over the production of most of the world's leading commodities. The current shrinkage of inventory has presented these restriction managements with the rather pleasing alternatives of letting production expand or letting prices rise sharply. The trend seems to be toward an expansion of production. Within the last year the allowable production of the copper control committee has been expanded from 70 to 105 per cent; of tin from 85 to 100 per cent; of rubber from 60 to 80 per cent; and so on. Even these increases, however, have been insufficient to check price appreciation.

The offhand assumption of economists as to commodity prices has been that the 40-year decline after the Napoleonic war, and again after the Civil War, would again be repeated in the next few decades, once a mild recovery from 1933 had been effected. The trend established in 1936 runs contrary to this expectation, however.

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East Boston Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Jan. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Jan. 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	Jan. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Brookline Savings Bank	Jan. 11
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Jan. 11
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Jan. 11
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Jan. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Jan. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Jan. 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Feb. 1
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1936 Advertising Increases 13 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

An increase over last year of 13 per cent in general advertising took place in 1936, according to Printers' Ink. The publication's index shows that general advertising activity nearly reached the 1931 figure. All five divisions in the index, those for newspaper, radio, magazines, farm papers and outdoor displays, showed an increase over 1935.

Newspaper advertising gained about 10 per cent over 1935. L. D. H. Weld, director of research for McCann-Erickson, Inc., writing for the publication, states that a rough estimate of total advertising expenditures will probably be near $900,000,000 for 1936, with additional expenditures in car cards, business papers, direct mail, novelties and miscellaneous probably bringing that figure up well over $1,200,000,000.

European Trade Gain Laid Chiefly To Currency Pact

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The most spectacular economic event of 1936 was the currency agreement between France, America and England and the devaluation of the franc on September 26. The devaluation of Swiss, Dutch and Italian currencies followed; and so passed away the gold bloc and the cult of deflation. Signs of recovery were almost immediately apparent in Holland and Switzerland, but were laggard in France, primarily because Premier Blum was busy with the French New Deal which carried much more reform and far less recovery than the Rooseveltian mixture.

Gains During Year

Thanks to new currency alignments, it is possible to say that at the end of 1936 most statistical indices of economic activity in most European countries are higher than they were at the beginning of the year. Production is higher; more goods are in transport; unemployment is lower. But the joker is that these indices do not show whether what is being made and transported is good to eat, to wear, or to live in. In Germany and in Italy higher production has been obtained at the cost of a lower standard of living. Guns and not butter is their aim, a choice which seems to be spreading to other countries.

This growth in the pace of armament is one of the outstanding characteristics of the year. Up to the spring of 1936 there were still hopes for disarmament in Europe, but the victory of Italy over the League brought armaments into their own. Between 1933 and 1935 the most reliable estimate shows an expenditure by Germany on rearmament of some 15,000,000,000 to 18,000,000,000 Reichsmarks; in 1936 she did better. Arms are now being piled up not only by probable combatants in a great war, but also by small, traditionally neutral powers.

The year 1936 saw also rapid growth in state control over economic affairs. In Germany, the state increased its powers to implement the four-year plan of self-sufficiency in raw materials and divert resources away from consumers to capital goods industries.

Economic Freedom Less

On Jan. 1 food cards are to be reintroduced as Germany enters a winter of acute food and fodder shortage. France exerted greater powers in order to advance her New Deal. Italy did likewise in order to organize the whole country as a war machine. Sweden, economically the most sane, prosperous country in Europe without extremes of riches or poverty, and free from heritage of war burdens, extended her state powers as the natural development of her successful mixture of socialism and individualism. Whatever the political beliefs of countries, individualistic, economic freedom grows less.

In Britain economic recovery continued during 1936 in full strength. With the opening of the naval reconstruction program in 1937, arrangements will begin to exert their full effect on the trade cycle. Experts fear that to start inflationary expenditure by borrowing perhaps £200,000,000 for armaments at the top of a boom is to invite collapse.

Banking in 1936 Complicated By Problem of Excess Reserves

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The most conspicuous development in the American banking picture during the year was the aggravation of the problem of excess reserves. Although the total at the end of the year, approximately $2,200,000,000, was substantially less than the $2,800,000,000 at the end of 1935, there would have been a substantial increase had it not been for the increase in reserve requirements effective Aug. 15 which at a stroke of the pen cut off about $1,500,000,000 of reserves.

The excess reserves have become the psychological focus of the present divided opinion, both in Wall Street and in Washington, as to whether the banking and business community ought at present to be discouraged or encouraged. Immense powers have been set up for increasing, as well as for decreasing, the reserves, but there is no agreement as to which should be done.

Big Gold Inflow

An inflow of gold during the year of about $1,000,000,000 came principally from France prior to the suspension of gold payments by the Banque and in the second place from London in automatic response to the higher price for gold here after adjustment for exchange rates. This influx was greater than the increase in reserves, made necessary by increased deposits of the member banks during the same period.

The year also saw the establishment of the six-part currency agreement, following the abandonment of the gold standard by France. This agreement takes care of the technical details by which the secret exchange funds of each country can protect themselves from the severe losses which their speculative activities might otherwise bring, and apparently will replace as a fair-weather exchange mechanism the operation of the old free gold standard.

Demand Deposits Rise

During the year the banks' assets and liabilities continued the growth of the previous year. In round figures, reporting member banks of the Federal Reserve system increased their "demand deposits—adjusted" from about $14,000,000,000 to about $15,500,000,000, but made practically no increase in their time deposits, although interest is paid on the latter but not on the former. On the asset side, by far the most important increase was in holdings of government securities, which rose from about $9,750,000,000 to about $10,500,000,000.

The increasing popularity of government bonds with the banks was clearly shown in the popularity of the long term offerings made by the Treasury on all four quarterly financing dates. There was no change of importance in the holdings of "other securities." On the other hand "other loans," which are generally taken to mean commercial loans, reversed their long-term downtrend last year by a notable increase from about $3,500,000,000 to about $4,000,000,000.

And as the New York Stock Exchange pointed out in its last bulletin, the banks contributed no additional credit to the bull market in stocks, there being no important increase in the volume of "brokers' loans" during the year.

Bank earnings improved, despite the continuance of unprecedentedly low rates of interest, on account of the continuous advance in the market for the securities carried over from depression, as well as the better market for the high grade obligations in which the banks have been investing in recent years. In New York city there were no harsh surprises to bank stockholders to parallel the dividend cuts made by Guaranty, Bankers' Trust, and Central Hanover during 1935. Several of the large banks, in fact, including National City, Chase, and Manufacturers' Trust, retired the preferred stock or debentures which they had previously sold to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation as their contribution to the psychology of the campaign to bolster up with government money a banking system which had been reopened in 1933 in a still rather weak condition.

Excess Reserves Huge

The huge excess reserves of the banking system, particularly in New York, together with the encroachments of the Government into the financing of commodity movements through the Commodity Credit Corporation, resulted during 1936 in the dissolution of the American Acceptance Council, the volume of trade bills having fallen sharply in recent years due to the preference of the banks for making direct loans out of their excess reserves rather than for loaning their credit through the acceptance of trade bills.

There was a decided increase in the interest among bankers in the personal loan business, particularly in New York. The state-chartered banks obtained specific permission to make such loans, but with the proviso that they publish their true instead of their nominal interest rate. Almost simultaneously, National City, which pioneered in this field since 1928, lowered its nominal rate from 6 to 4 per cent.

In an effort to revive the popularity of bank stocks after the depression, the so-called double liability feature was eliminated in a number of states, as it has also been eliminated by Congress for new issues and will be for outstanding issues after June 30, 1937. Stockholders in national banks which fail thereafter will not be subject to additional assessments to a total of the par value of their participation, as formerly.

Centralization Is Issue

The perennial issue between free banking and centralized control from Washington or New York appeared in several forms during the year. One was the Washington ruling that national banks are "instrumentalities" of the Federal Government, this innocent-appearing word meaning that these banks are exempt from the Social Security taxes, to which state-chartered banks are liable. Another was the chartering by the Comptroller of a small bank over the objections of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the Federal Reserve Board. Still a third was in the opposition of a few independent bankers against the rapid spread of the idea of banking research, which they feel may be an oblique step toward publicizing the advantages of branch banking as opposed to independent banking.

A decided expansion in the popularity of banking research occurred during the year. The President of the American Banking Association made it the first plank in his platform. The president of the New York Bankers' Association advocated the establishment of an Institute of Research. The Association of Reserve City Bankers sent out a colporteur to sell the idea to the state associations of the interior bankers.

Bond Rise Seen Continuing

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It is hardly possible to characterize 1936 in the bond market as anything but a "boom" year. High-grade corporate, municipal and government obligations which seemed at dizzy heights at the end of 1935 have proved in their persistent upward movement through 1936 that supply and demand alone, and not the precedent of history, are the determining factors in fixing maximum price levels.

Today individual and institutional buyers, loaded with funds, though worried about the high level of bond prices, are nevertheless competing with each other for allotments of bonds affording only nominal yields on short-term issues and hardly 3 per cent on prime long-term obligations.

Of course, all borrowers, with even a fair credit standing, have in 1937 had their field day. Bonds have been called and refunded at savings up to 50 per cent to the borrower. Bond holders are suffering from income malnutrition though their portfolio market values are the fattest in history.

Careful Buying Needed

In the lower grades of bond listings, on the other hand, there were in 1936, and there still appear to remain for the future, opportunities for reasonably secure commitments at good returns with some promise of principal enhancement. In the railroad, industrial, and utility groups of medium grade issues, careful buying is likely to continue to be rewarded, providing the general trend toward business improvement persists in 1937 as is now anticipated.

But the purchaser of high-grade, long-term, low coupon bonds at present levels is hardly in an enviable position even though there is no near-by prospect that his position will be impaired materially.

The considerations motivating commitments in this high-grade classification are chiefly (1) security of principal and income, (2) tax exempt features on Government and municipal issues, and (3) availability as "legal" investments for institutions and banks where selection is limited by statutory requirements. While the last two factors will continue for an indefinite period to provide a steady demand for high-grade legals and municipal obligations, there is at least room for argument as to whether these bonds afford the highest degree of "safety" and price stability which is the real determinant of present and future value.

Yields Lower

Looking beyond the immediate future and ignoring the expressed determination of the national administration to maintain cheap money and low interest rates, one can safely assert that the present yields on long-term bonds are far lower than those formerly prevailing over long periods of our business and national history and that, therefore, we may expect interest rates in the longer future to increase from present levels to the more normal levels prevailing in the past.

To illustrate: If a high grade bond now selling at 101, to yield 3.1 per cent bearing a 3¼ per cent coupon and maturing 30 years hence, were to afford a return of about 4½ per cent as it did in 1929, it would have to decline into the low 80's in price. All this without any change in the rating or security of the issue in question. Indeed, assuming prosperity ahead, it is possible to envisage a paradox whereby the intrinsic values—earnings, assets, etc.—behind high grade, long-term bonds greatly increase, yet those bonds decline materially in market value.

Although doubtless there are unexploited opportunities in foreign bonds, most American investors prefer to remain free from the repercussions and uncertainties which at any time flow from a strained and economically unbalanced foreign situation.

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1937 Sugar Quota Plans Are Regarded as Bullish

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The 1937 sugar quota has been set by the AAA at 6,682,670 short tons. This compares with 6,434,088, the original 1936 quota, and 6,812,687 the revised quota. Since this latter figure includes some 127,000 tons that was "borrowed" by 1935 the result is that, as it now stands, 1937 starts with virtually the same quota as ruled in 1936.

Outlook for Wool Industry Is Best In Several Years

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With prices of wool at the highest levels since 1929, heavy consumption undaunted by sharp increase in the price of wool goods, and stocks of the raw material so low that notice has been recently served on buyers that orders will be filled chiefly with wools from overseas until the next crop is harvested in the spring, the outlook for wool is considered more rosy than in several years.

After the unusually good business in 1935, during which demand was surprisingly well sustained, 1936 proved an even better year, during which stocks were further depleted and leaving the wool trade face to face with what amounts to actual scarcity of supplies to start 1937.

Domestic Wools Scarce

In January of 1936 several large Boston houses reported they had no domestic wools of a number of grades to offer. But as production of wool has been on the downward grade in recent years, and Boston firms are now virtually out of domestic stocks, the potential "squeeze" for early 1937 looms large.

The year 1936, measured by price fluctuations moved ahead on an upward scale, though the volume of business at several times during the year was far from encouraging. Fairly active trading developed early in the year, lifting prices and prompting the contracting for wool to be clipped later in the year.

Buyers not only purchased wool not yet grown, but they bought wool from overseas before it reached these shores. Imports of wool at Boston took on new significance, and new peaks for recent years were reached by imports at Boston. The wool imports for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936, amounted to 101,273,233 pounds, contrasted with 16,192,659 pounds for the previous fiscal year.

Previous to November of 1935, imported wools consumed in the United States were less than 10 per cent of the total apparel wools used. But in December of 1935, about 15 per cent was from other countries. By February, 1936, some domestic wools were selling for actually higher prices than imported wools, despite heavy duty to be paid and transportation charges, on the imports.

Serious Floods

Demand slackened toward the end of February and in March. Then came the serious floods that swept through many mills and necessitated reconditioning of much machinery. That delayed spinners and topmakers in submitting delivery specifications for wool already ordered.

A slump in prices began in April, and new wools were offered at prices below the levels of old wools of similar type.

A little business developed early in June, but the spurt was short lived and Boston dealers were accumulating wools in the country at a rate much faster than the turnover in Boston.

Dullness featured the market in July, on the whole, and in August business picked up, in anticipation by the manufacturers of their needs for the fall months. But the mills were unable to realize prices for their goods commensurate with costs of raw material. This slowed up September business. Then came the revaluation of the French franc and the decline in exchange value of the pound sterling. Yet dealers held wool prices firm.

"Boom" Starts

In October the exchange rate for the pound sterling steadied. Australian markets picked up as did South America, with prices advancing in each market. Mills marked up prices on goods—and got them. Wool began to move and by Oct. 20 buying became general, prices jumping ahead rapidly.

The market underwent a swift transformation. Between Oct. 30 and Nov. 30, wool prices leaped upward fully 12 to 15 per cent. Supplies were extremely limited. A "boom" was on. Mills found they could obtain higher prices for their goods without shutting off demand. New orders for goods piled up to unexpected height and out of proportion to the quantity of wool on hand.

Big Demand for Foreign Wool

Mills turned to overseas markets, buying heavily in Australia and South America. These wools began arriving on the Boston market in December and 221,000 bales are scheduled to reach port before March 30, 1937. Fine staple choice territory wools, scoured, which opened 1936 at a price range of 85 to 87 cents sold at the close of the year around $1.04 to $1.07.

Meantime, woolen and worsted mills granted wage increases of 10 per cent to their workers. The added cost of production was reflected in the price asked for wool goods.

Total wool receipts at Boston in 1936—both domestic and imported wools—amounted to nearly 400,000,000 pounds, a figure approaching peace-time record levels. This, the Boston Chamber of Commerce says "represents an increase of 83 per cent from the depression low and a gain of 37 per cent over 1935." During 1936, the wool trade enjoyed a flourishing business with foreign receipts so large at times that they have choked up the regular handling facilities, the chamber added, following a survey of the industrial pick-up of the year.

Ayres Sees Continuation Of 'Managed Economy'

CHICAGO (AP)—Col. Leonard P. Ayres, Cleveland economist, predicted there would be a continuation of "managed economy" in the United States, with no boom and without inflation.

Colonel Ayres spoke before a meeting of the American Statistical association and the Chicago chapter of the organization.

The association elected Professor Burton H. Camp, Wesleyan University of Connecticut, a vice-

Labor's Progress Toward Power Materially Enhanced in 1936

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The past year has been one of momentous importance to the labor movement in the United States. Internal dissention has brought to a dramatic end a long period of conservative unity. Traditional non-partizanship has been scrapped by the schismatic faction led by John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, precipitating labor into politics with implications not altogether clear, but maifestly significant both to the nation's political future and to the future of industrial relations.

Accompanying these changes and to some extent aided by them has come a steady advance toward the legislative objectives of labor. A year ago, with NRA scrapped and discredited, the prospects were poor. Wage and hour standards were breaking down. The government machinery for insuring collective bargaining was under severe pressure and nearly helpless against the rising tide of company unionism. Today labor's interests are riding the crest of the New Deal wave and there appears to be nothing but the Constitution itself between labor and the achievement of most of its legislative objectives.

Labor Influence Grows

Just how these are to be achieved and in what form is not entirely clear. Some will come through federal legislation and some through state laws. An amendment to the Constitution to achieve others seems remote, but is a possibility. The final form has yet to be whiped into definite shape. But it seems most probable that during the coming year or two labor's rights of collective bargaining will be placed on a firmer legal foundation; minimum wage and minimum hour standards will be established; the rights of industry to fight strikers with guns and gas will be curtailed; and in at least certain industries such as coal and textiles, NRA-type legislation will be re-enacted.

That this increasing influence of organized labor should have developed simultaneously with the schism within its own ranks provides an anomaly perhaps more apparent than real. The rival Lewis and Green organizations have introduced an element of competition into labor organizations. Each, seeking to appear as the champion of the mass of workers, tries to outdo the other both in promises and performances. And both having more or less openly associated themselves with the successful party in the last elections are in a better position to deliver than the old united American Federation of Labor has been for many long years.

Ask Higher Wages

At the beginning of 1936 the outstanding element in the labor situation was the breakdown of NRA and the resultant fact that labor had been forced to fall back on its own resources—the strike—to make the gains achieved temporarily for them by government under the NRA system. The apparent reluctance of the A. F. of L. to embark vigorously on such a course of action proved unsatisfactory to Mr. Lewis and signs of dissention were already apparent.

At the same time the federation conservative leadership was beginning a campaign which in the end may prove fully as effective. It was a campaign of public education which has been pursued insistently and with increasing effect throughout the year. On every occasion, in public statements and in speeches, Mr. Green and his subordinates have hammered away on the thesis that the last depression was due to an insufficient labor share in the profits of industry to sustain the market for the produce of industry. The same tendency is evident again, they contend, in the swifter rise of industrial profits than of labor's purchasing power. Wages, they insist, must go up faster if another depression is to be avoided.

Meanwhile the demand for a revival of many features of NRA—particularly those which benefited labor—was already beginning to be heard. Maj. George L. Berry, coordinator for industrial co-operation, was getting his Council for Industrial Progress under way and beginning to make his voice heard in Washington—if not outside.

The trend toward direct political action—an innovation for American organized labor—was early felt. Labor's nonpartisan league, political agency of Mr. Lewis' committee for industrial organization, was announced late in April. From that time on the identification of labor's demands with the Roosevelt Administration increased steadily.

Another development the importance of which was not generally realized at the time was taking place. A Senate committee headed by Senator Robert M. LaFollette of Wisconsin began on April 10 to inquire into charges of industrial espionage, intimidation of labor and unconstitutional interference with individual liberty on the part of industry. For the first time the public generally learned that some factories, mills and mines were veritable arsenals intended in the event of strike for use by gangs of hired thugs imported from New York by professional strikebreaking agencies. The work of this committee will continue during the coming session of Congress and seems almost certain to result in federal action of a reformative character. Perhaps even more important in the long run will be the effect of publicity of such conditions on the public generally.

Early in May the Green-Lewis feud was reaching serious proportions. Nevertheless, the appeal of the Roosevelt cause for labor proved too strong for Mr. Green, who followed his rival into the New Deal camp with a statement which implied at least his personal endorsement of the Roosevelt candidacy. The A. F. of L. never officially took the same step, but made an official survey of the labor positions of the two candidates shortly before the election which amounted almost to the same thing.

Through May and June the CIO prepared to storm the official citadel of anti-unionism—the steel industry. The Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers accepted the CIO's offer of a $500,000 organization fund, cast in its lot with the CIO, and by the end of July a campaign was under way, having meanwhile precipitated the open breach between the CIO and the federation. The suspension of the 10 CIO unions was ordered on Aug. 6 and enforced on Sept. 5.

The Walsh-Healy Act

The opening wedge for legislative revival of NRA's wage and hour standards was driven through Congress during the summer in the form of the Walsh-Healy government contracts act. Under it the Secretary of Labor is authorized to specific standards which must be complied with in work on all government contracts exceeding $10,000 in value. It was bitterly contested both by industry and by certain branches of the government, particularly the Navy Department, which feared purchasing difficulties that to some extent have subsequently materialized.

During all these months Mr. Green was persistently declaring that labor was being underfed, that $3623 was the minimum family income which would sustain national prosperity, that the investor was getting a dangerously large share in the profits of recovery, that labor's purchasing power was lagging farther and farther behind industrial recovery.

On the eve of election day the National Labor Relations Board issued a formal report in which it strongly indorsed government action to aid unions in combating industrial resistance to union organization, a development which forecast further legislative action in the future.

A shipping strike was held off only with the greatest difficulty until election day. On Nov. 2 it was spreading rapidly.

Tangible Gains Loom

If labor's concrete legislative gains during the last session of Congress were limited to the Walsh-Healy act, it set out to change the situation the moment the elections were over. Starting on Nov. 7, the first of a series of conferences to draft a future labor legislative program got under way. Since then Washington has hummed with preparation of such programs in a half dozen different places. With new power and prestige labor is preparing to cash in on the re-election of the candidate it supported.

Subsequently, certain events have provided straws in the wind. On Nov. 11 Mr. Lewis vehemently criticized the circumstances of wage increases proposed in the steel industry. On Nov. 14, Miss Perkins, in an unusual public statement, gave as her opinion that the steel industry proposal to hitch wage scales to the cost of living would be illegal. Labor demands not static, but increasing power, and will enjoy much support from the Administration for this demand.

The end of the year finds labor still rent internally, but enjoying nevertheless enormously enhanced political power, which probably will be used effectively to gain higher wages, shorter hours, more guarantees of collective bargaining rights and more legal protection against employer intimidation. The gains of the past year have been largely intangible. The gains of the coming year give every indication of being decidedly tangible.

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Cotton Cloth Industry in Past Year Makes the Most Rapid Recovery in History

Depressions and Then a Boom Is the Cotton Cloth Story For the Year Just Passed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD — The cotton manufacturing industry will long remember the year 1936 as having brought to the cotton mills the most rapid and complete reversal from depression to prosperity that the industry has ever experienced in so short a period of time.

The recovery has been attributed to a number of different causes, and was at first believed to be a somewhat temporary "flash in the pan." But it has proven solid and substantial in far greater measure than even the most optimistic booster had expected.

Many Unfilled Orders

Not since the World War have the cotton mills been so well fortified with unfilled orders for forward delivery. Not for many years has the manufacturing margin been so liberal. Never except in times of extreme emergency have the premiums offered in cotton gray goods markets been so liberal as they are at the present time. Seldom have the mills had their output sold so far ahead, and yet they are being constantly offered more and more forward business at prices which on the face of conditions seem to offer a substantial profit.

Although the demand for cotton goods has revived spectacularly in the United States and to a considerable degree throughout the world, during the past year, and consumption of raw cotton has reached record-breaking proportions, market prices for either American cotton or foreign growths have remained comparatively stationary throughout the year. This was because the production of cotton during the year was very large.

Despite the curtailment of acreage in the United States, for the purpose of reducing the world supply, the plantings in foreign lands increased sufficiently to more than offset the American curtailment, and the world crop was of record-breaking size, though the proportion of the whole that came from the United States was much smaller than in former years.

Large Surplus

In addition there was a very large surplus stock of cotton carried over from previous seasons, chiefly in the hands of the United States Government. The movement of the raw cotton into trade channels was so heavy that the Government was able to dispose of a large part of its surplus stock of cotton without unsettling cotton markets either in this country or abroad. The net result was that a burdensome condition of surplus supply was successfully liquidated in a year of very heavy world cotton production, and raw cotton prices continued fairly steady and stable throughout the year.

With this condition existing in raw cotton markets, the great increase in demand for cotton gray goods and cotton yarns was obviously not due to any advance in the prices of the raw material, and hence the full benefit of the advances in the gray goods markets accrued to the mills themselves. Cotton manufacturers, after seven years of struggle with a market wholly in the control of gray goods buyers, now find themselves in a roaring seller's market. With their looms and spindles sold far ahead, they are offered more business than they can accept, and are in position to pick and choose between buyers. And they have been disposed recently to weigh very carefully the capabilities of their respective equipment, aiming to operate their plants on the type of goods they are best adapted to make.

One of the features of the early part of the year was the Supreme Court decision invalidating the Agricultural Adjustment Act and the 4.20 cents processing tax on raw cotton.

The elimination of the processing taxes brought a maze of claims and counterclaims revolving around the drop in the gray goods markets following the Supreme Court's decision. This was further complicated by the Government's newly enacted "windfall" tax that was designed to recapture for the Government a substantial part of any gains resulting from processing tax refunds.

It was not until late in the spring season that the primary cotton gray goods market worked out of the tangle resulting from the processing tax decision, and by that time the Government's huge expenditures for unemployment relief and for farm relief made it quite clear to primary distributors of cotton goods that the buying power of the country was certain to increase very substantially.

The buying movement gathered strength late in the spring and soon the mills had sufficient business in hand to make it unnecessary for them to curtail their output during the summer months as had become a habit for a number of years. Most of the cotton mills operated steadily throughout the summer months, and some even continued two-shift operation.

By early fall, heavy buying of many of the large chain stores and mail order houses convinced merchants that a real revival was under way, and study of the large increases in retail sales throughout the country gave rise to the conviction that a broad increase in prices was under way. Merchants engaged in a mad scramble for goods and prices advanced weekly, and in some cases almost daily.

Mills were enable to build up a backlog of unfilled orders that soon placed them in a very strong selling position. Prices were advanced again and again, and buyers realizing the strong position of the mills were unable to put up any adequate price resistance. Those who tried to do so found the goods bought from under their noses by rival operators. All thought of price resistance was soon dissipated and deliveries became the chief point of negotiation, with the mill left practically to set its own price.

Mills Run at Capacity

The buying movement soon spread into secondary channels and then to retailers, and finally to final consumers. The appetite of the markets for goods appeared insatiable and the pressure for early deliveries soon brought about wider premiums for quick goods than have been seen in the markets for years.

As the year closes the cotton mills are running at full capacity throughout the industry. All that can get sufficient help to do so are operating double shift, and a great many, especially in the South are running triple shift in an effort to keep up with deliveries. Most mills are being pressed to anticipate deliveries, but few are able to do so. More often buyers are complaining that deliveries are running from one to three weeks late, but there is little they can do about it.

Many previous periods of similar intense activity have been followed by a glutting of distributive channels and a sharp reaction in cotton goods prices, but there seems as yet to be no indication of such a development in this movement. Mills without exception have their entire output sold through the first three months of the new year. Most mills have the bulk of their production for the first four or five months of the year already under contract. Many are sold solidly through the first half of the year.

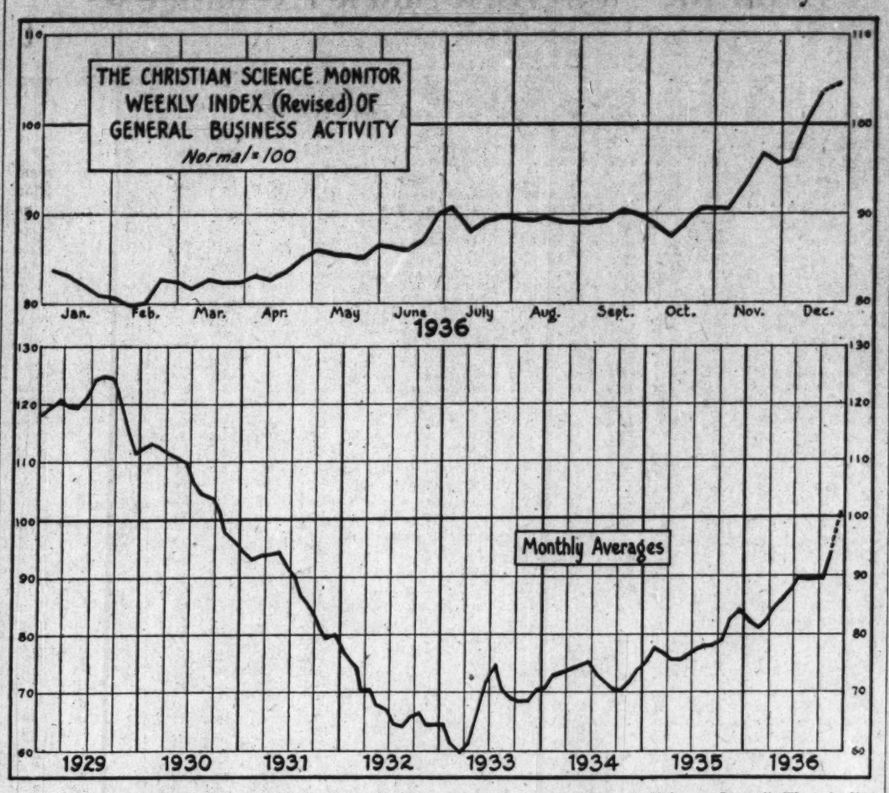
New Crop Outlook

With continued very heavy cotton consumption indicated in the domestic field, the prospects abroad appear favorable for broadening consumption of raw cotton and cotton goods in foreign lands, though the outlook for Europe and for the Far East is clouded by the possibilities of war.

The extent of the acreage planted to the new 1937 cotton crop is likely to have some effect upon the price outlook for raw cotton, for the surplus supply of cotton on hand is no longer burdensome, although it seems adequate for all normal needs, barring a major crop failure in 1937.

The unusually large world cotton crop of the past year has disappeared into consuming channels so rapidly, however, that continuation of this unusually high rate of consumption would require another large crop of cotton during the coming year. Otherwise materially higher raw cotton prices may prove a further influence in either raising gray goods prices further or in cutting mill profit margins by boosting the cost of the raw material.

Monitor Index Shows Acceleration of Recovery


THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WEEKLY INDEX (Revised) OF
GENERAL BUSINESS ACTIVITY
Normal=100
Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.
1936
Monthly Averages
1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936

Note: Beginning with this chart our series have been revised to take into account long-term trends for the three components, bank debits outside New York city and other financial centers, electric power production and miscellaneous freight car loadings. A more detailed explanation of these revisions will accompany the weekly chart on Monday.

At the opening of 1936 The Christian Science Monitor weekly index registered 83.6 on Jan. 4. The decline which was under way then continued until the early part of February. From a low of 79.9 on Feb. 8 the index advanced almost steadily until the middle of the year leveling off through the summer and early fall months. Beginning in the middle of October the index resumed its advance and rose sharply from 87.5 on Oct. 10 to an estimated figure of 104.6 for the last week in December.

American Farmers End 1936 More Prosperous Than Year Ago

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—American farmers, despite the shadow cast over them by last summer's drought, are emerging from 1936 considerably more prosperous as a whole than they were a year ago.

Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, estimates that gross farm income this year will probably approach $9,200,000,000, compared with $8,508,000,000 in 1935, and $5,337,000,000 in 1932.

Net income—the amount farmers have left after they pay production expenses, rent, interest, taxes, wages of hired labor, and allow for depreciation of equipment—will show an even greater proportionate gain.

Since 1933, farm commodity prices have risen more than production expenses, so that farmers have enjoyed a widening margin between costs and prices. In 1935, the net income available to farm operators was more than three times as large as in 1932. Though figures for 1936 have not yet been compiled, agricultural officials are confident the showing will be even better this year.

From a production standpoint, 1936 ranked next to 1934 as the most disastrous growing season in the history of the country. Department records going back to the early 1880's include no comparable years of general crop failure.

Because of the drought, farm income was unequally distributed. In states suffering most from lack of rain, such as South Dakota, Nebraska and Missouri, the supply of farm products for sale was small and incomes in these states dropped correspondingly. Outside the worst drought areas, farmers generally had good yields.

Benefit From Price Rise

As it happened, prices of farm products had picked up enough so that producers as a group gained financially from the small harvest. Back in the depths of 1932, farmers sold their products at an average price level 65 per cent below what they received prior to the World War. This price index has steadily risen in the last four years until it stands around 125.

Even more significant is the rise in the unit exchange value of farm products in terms of other things. In 1932 this index stood at 61; this fall it had reached 98.

It was these statistics which led Secretary Wallace in his annual report to declare, "On the whole agriculture is out of the red and making progress toward financial rehabilitation."

This year's exceptional weather had the constructive effect of drawing attention forcibly to the need for a regional and local, as well as a national approach to the problem of soil. Operations launched under the new Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, passed last spring, after the Supreme Court's overthrow of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, moved in the desired direction while a Great Plains committee studied the feasibility of developing a regional economy for an entire area of the United States, to make it capable of withstanding recurrent droughts.

First payments were made last in the year for farmers who co-operated in the new national soil conserving and soil building program. Instead of entering into contracts with individual farmers as it did under the outlawed AAA, the Government merely checked results to see if farmers complied with requirements laid down at Washington. Payments served to some extent as crop insurance since they were made when there was evidence of compliance, whether the crop matured or not.

Government payments to farmers in 1936 were considerably less than a year ago. Gains in receipts from marketings, however, more than offset the smaller Government payments so that total cash receipts were approximately 11 per cent larger.

A department survey, covering the first 10 months of the year, showed that farmers in every state except North Dakota, West Virginia, Kentucky, Oklahoma and Montana, made more out of their crops this year than they did last.

Agriculture received its share of benefits from the general improvement taking place in the nation's export trade during the year, though neither exports nor imports of farm products were near the level maintained from 1920 to 1929.

Realizing that the present shortage phase is temporary and anticipating a return of crop surpluses with the return of normal weather, farm planners this year began to look ahead to some new form of production control.

The soil conservation act, while lessening the danger of overproduction at first by shifting acres from commercial crops into soil-building grasses, will in time so enrich the soil that it will tend to oversupply the market rather than hold it down to present demand.

New Crop Control Plan

The new crop control plan, on which department economists have been spending much time this last year, would combine crop insurance with the principle of an "ever-normal granary." In other words, crop insurance would be combined with the storage of surpluses in an effort to deal simultaneously with the problem of both the lean and the fat years.

Crop insurance, as a means of protecting farmers against wide fluctuations in income, depending on the weather, received endorsement from both political candidates in this year's presidential campaign.

Another basic farm problem attacked by the department during the last year is that of farm tenancy. Moved by a significant increase in tenancy in the United States between 1930 and 1935, President Roosevelt appointed a special committee to study the question and recommend remedial legislation to be introduced to the next session of Congress.

The committee has proceeded on the theory that it is possible to eliminate the abuses of private land ownership without eliminating it. After studying the experience of other nations, they believe it should be possible to improve leasing agreements with advantage to both landlords and tenants and to promote a type of agriculture designed to give the cultivator a more secure occupancy of his farm. Not until this is done, they say, will it be possible to conserve the soil and build up sound rural institutions.

Summing up the farm picture, it might be said that while 1936 was an abnormal year for agriculture with farmers in some sections prospering at the expense of those in arid states, it marked the beginning of important steps looking toward a permanent national agricultural policy involving soil conservation, prosperity for farmers, control of surpluses and consumer protection.

Spending

Continued From Page 13

ing. And there is even a disposition not to oppose too strongly whatever measures may be proposed to establish minimum wage and other labor standards throughout the country, providing it be done in a more equitable fashion than prevails under the Walsh-Healy act.

As a matter of fact, discussion as to whether the New Deal methods were the best ones in the interest of national recovery has become rather academic. They are the methods which were employed and which are now well established. Those who disagree privately with the methods tend more and more to accept the inevitability of their continuance. The effort of business representatives therefore is no longer to oppose the Administration, but rather to use its influence to modify and perfect New Deal measures to make them as little damaging as possible.

The legislative innovation of the year which has most disturbed private enterprise was the corporation surplus tax. It provided one of the best issues the Republicans had during the campaign. Subsequently, however, little has been said about it here, and there is as yet no clear indication of the Administration's attitude. Rumors are that the White House has modification under consideration, but nothing is certain.

The Walsh-Healy Act

The other blow at business was the Walsh-Healy Act passed by Congress in response to a demand from labor for restitution as far as possible of the invalidated wage and hour provisions of NRA. Industry's concern is somewhat lessened by the fact that recovery has freed many manufacturers from depression dependence on government contracts. Some are represented as welcoming an excuse for avoiding government business, which they value far more when there is nothing else in sight than they do when private orders can keep them occupied.

What effect the Government spending and the Government control have or are continuing to have over the course of recovery continues both much debated and debatable. But as to the facts of recovery itself there no longer appears to be much doubt. Not only do all indices reflect increasing purchasing power in retail goods, but recent reports show capital goods at last responding vigorously to the improved trend. Whereas in May of 1935 the ratio of production in capital to consumers goods was only 53.5 to 86, it is now approximately 90 to 100. According to the United States Chamber of Commerce, general recovery has risen 28 per cent since the summer of 1936, while during the same time England advanced only 12 per cent.

The Roosevelt Administration claims credit for this improvement, insisting that it is the result of the recovery efforts of the Federal Government consisting of a combination of "pump priming" with reform measures which they say have restored public confidence in the soundness of the national economy.

Farish Sees Oil Industry Making Further Progress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The oil industry in 1936 improved steadily in all phases of its operations, due to more effective regulations of crude oil production by the states and in increase of about 10 per cent in gasoline demand, with an even greater gain in consumption of gas oil, distillate fuels and residual fuel oil, according to W. S. Farish, chairman of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

These influences, he declared, enabled the industry to show the best financial results in seven years.

New Records Made

"Being a young industry in an expanding field," Mr. Farish said, "the petroleum business makes new records each year. So it is in keeping with previous summarizations to report that 1936 saw a new high in domestic crude oil production. For the first time the total passed the billion barrel mark, repeating the previous year's increase of substantially 10 per cent.

"Despite this tremendous draft, the industry about held its own in the matter of reserves but gained no ground, since the new discoveries were barely equal to the year's consumption. The United States is prodigal in her contribution to the world's oil requirements. This year again we produced 60 per cent of the total, increasing our withdrawals in relation to proved reserves more rapidly than other countries.

"Two factors enabled the industry to work a steady improvement in all phases of its operations. These were: First, more effective regulation of production by the states, and second, an increase in gasoline demand of nearly 10 per cent, with an even greater gain in consumption of gas oil, distillate fuels and residual fuel oils.

Outlook Good

"At this writing I see nothing to prevent the industry from having at least as good earnings in 1937 as it will report for 1936. However, there is no indication of relief from taxes or of the rigors of competition. We should see a higher price for all fuel oils relative to gasoline.

"I expect to see crude production balanced to meet demand. This will mean less inducement to refiners either to cut prices or to run more oil than is needed. The conservation authorities in the producing states have been commendably conscious of their responsibility. Out of this has grown a better spirit of co-operation in the effort to gear production to consumer demand."

Urgent Demand for Wheat Seen in 1936, and Price Soars

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — The year 1936 has marked a period of transition in the world wheat position from one of overabundance to one of a close adjustment between supply and demand. This change has been accompanied by steadily rising price levels as it became apparent that all of the supplies available in export countries would be needed to fill domestic and important requirements.

The season has been remarkable in the fact that prices in all world markets have moved almost in unison to the highest price altitudes in seven years or more.

In other recent years there have been several strong price moves in domestic markets, but in each case the sluggish action in old world markets or at Winnipeg put a quietus on buying activities here and maintained an effective price ceiling above which our markets could not go.

During the past few months Liverpool, the market which is most directly affected by world conditions as a whole has been the leader much of the time. The strong position has been accentuated by uneasiness over the political situation in Europe, as, in addition to the supplying of normal consumptive needs, there has been buying for emergency reserves.

Highest prices for the season have been registered the past few days. The extent of the advance in all world markets is indicated by the upturn at Chicago. In the local market, from the early season low point of 85c, December advanced to $1.42⅜, and May from a low of $1.04¼ to a high of $1.37¼.

December corn at Chicago covered a range from 52¼c to $1.10⅞, and the May from 89¾c to $1.06⅝, both deliveries holding near the top levels in the closing days of the year. December rye started from a low of 55 1-8c and advanced to $1.21, with the May range from 75¼c to $1.18. The December oats price doubled in a few months, selling from 26⅝ to 53c, while the May range has been from 38⅝ to 52c.

The wheat crop of 1936 in the United States was virtually the same as in 1935, but the devastating drought conditions which also raised havoc with corn, oats, barley and rye crops, also reduced the spring wheat yield to 107,000,000 bushels or 54,000,000 bushels less than in 1935. The total of all wheat was 626,000,000 bushels.

Final figures showed a corn crop of 1,524,000,000 bushels compared to 2,296,000,000 bushels in 1935. The oats crop harvested was 789,000,000 bushels compared to 1,195,000,000 bushels in 1935. The rye crop was 25,554,000 bushels compared to 58,597,000 bushels last year, and the barley yield was 147,000,000 bushels against 286,000,000 bushels.

Short crops in this country made it necessary again to import grains, and for 10 months to Nov. 1 importations totaled 43,315,000 bushels wheat, 20,778,000 bushels corn, 2,982,000 bushels rye and 5,102,000 bushels barley.

If a large crop is raised it now appears that this country may again figure as an exporter, as world's supplies doubtless will be down to a dangerous minimum when our winter wheat crop is harvested.

Paper Prices Gain 10 P. C. But Still Much Depressed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Paper prices gained on the average nearly 10 per cent in 1936 but are still far from pre-depression levels and, for that matter, still below high mark set in the late months of 1933. The chief factor in keeping paper prices in check is competition.

Producing costs are higher all along the line. Chemical pulp, rosin and casein prices have advanced and substantially higher labor costs are in the offing. The prospect is that, with these considerations, increasing firmness in paper prices will be shown in 1937.

THE OUTLOOK FOR 1937

How Much Further Is Business Likely to Improve?

Factors That May Limit The Advance

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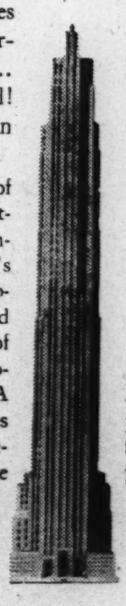

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RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA
Radio City, New York

Stock Market Inaugurates the New Year With Losses of Fractions to 2 Points

General Decline In Stock Prices In Quiet Market

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 (AP)—The stock market inaugurated the new year today with generally declining prices.

With motors and steels in the lead, losses of fractions to 2 or points were recorded for a wide assortment of issues.

The unionization conflict in the automobile field, threatening a tie-up of all General Motors plants, helped to chill speculative and investment sentiment. The activity was small, however, transfers approximating 700,000 shares.

With labor problems threatening a tie-up of General Motors' plants, sentiment in the boardrooms was a bit cool before the start of trading.

Some encouragement was found in the week-end survey of Dun & Bradstreet which said wholesale volumes began to expand and retail sales, although smaller after the Christmas holiday, were above the like week last year.

"Banking," official publication of the American Bankers Association, believed business should continue to improve in 1937, but pointed out several unfavorable factors. It thought advancing commodities might retard consumption and workers' controversies retard recovery in a number of lines.

Sterling and the French franc were quoted the same as on Thursday, the former at $4.91, and the latter at 4.67 cents.

Bonds Irregular

Bonds moved narrowly and unevenly today after the year-end rally.

Buyers bid up fractionally for Southern Pacific 4½s, New York Central 5s, Illinois Central 4¾s and a few other rails. Generally, with the session sandwiched between New Year's Day and Sunday, trading was listless.

Latin American loans again attracted traders, partly on the assumption rising prices for basic staples would improve the economic status of leading countries to the south. Brazil 6½s Columbia 6s and Peru 6s advanced moderately.

United States Treasury loans drifted along a restricted course, with small losses offsetting minor gains in other issues.

International Telephone 5s advanced nearly a point at one time and Western Union 5s joined the rise.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 (AP)—Prices floundered about in the curb market today, with the majority showing slight recessions.

Normally active stocks moved off minor fractions late in the morning. Pan American Airways, Wayne Pump, Aluminum Company of America, Humble Oil and Montgomery Ward "A" lost somewhat more than the others.

A number of less lively shares moved higher in the day, including National Oil Products, Quaker Oats, Aluminum Goods and Colts Patent Fire Arms.

Stock Prices Rise 25 P. C. in 1936

NEW YORK (AP)—The average price of shares in the New York Stock Exchange advanced more than one-fourth during 1936, figures compiled after the close of Dec. 31 market disclosed.

The Associated Press average of 60 stocks rose $14.30 a share to $70, an increase of 25.7 per cent. Corporate industrials showed the best improvement with the average of 30 indicating a gain of $21.50 to $95.40, 29.1 per cent higher. Next came the rails, 15 averaging $8.30 higher at $38.50, a 27.5 per cent rise. Fifteen utilities were up $6.30 at $51.30, an increase of 14 per cent.

The 60 stock average of $70 a share compares with the best for the year, $72.80, the 1932 depression low of $16.90 and the 1929 high of $157.70. The 1935 high was $56.10 and the low $34.80.

Turnover for the year was 495,968,262 shares, more than 100,000,000 greater than the 385,209,718 reported for last year. It compares with 425,294,294, in 1932 and 1,124,608,910 in 1929.

Bank Deposits at 6-Year High in Pennsylvania

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — Pennsylvania bank deposits in 1936 rearhed the highest point in six years, it is shown in the report of Dr. Luther A. Harr, Secretary of Banking, based on figures for November 6 when the latest bank call was issued. The total was given as $2,320,467,879—an increase of $177,134,264 over last year.

There was also an increase of 12,914 in the number of depositors over the 1935 figure, making a total of 3,735,028.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Holders of record
Increased				
Calit Packing	50c		Jan. 25	Jan. 9
Frank Proc Co	$1.25		Dec. 24	Dec. 12
Monroe Calc Mach	$3		Dec. 21	Dec. 18
Accumulated				
Assoc Dry Goods Crp 6% 1st pf	$3		Jan. 15	Jan. 2
Sherman Clay Co 7% prior pf	$24.50		Dec. 26	Dec. 22
Extra				
Hooven & Allis Co	$2	Final	Dec. 21	Dec. 14
Marconi's Wireless Tel Co, Ltd, 7% cum part pr shares (£) (bearer)	7%		Jan. 2	.....
Rate Changed				
Hercules Pow pf	$1.50		Feb. 15	Feb. 4
Regular				
Coca C B of St L 50c Q			Jan. 20	Jan. 16
Lee Rub & Tire	25c		Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Lycom Mf Co 6% pf	$2	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 26
Monroe Cal Mach Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Dec. 21	Dec. 18
Nat Bk of Pottstown (Penna.)	$1.50	S	Dec. 31	Dec. 17
Pan Am Airway	25c		Feb. 1	Jan. 20

*New rate established by the charter amendment.

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Jan. 2	Last Dec. 31
15⅝	9⅝	Adams Express (.55)	15⅝	15⅛	15½	16¼
26¾	17⅞	Adams Millis (1¾b)	26¼	25½	26¼	25
21½	1⅛	Advance Rumely	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½
86½	58	Air Reduction (1f)	78	78	78	78
6¼	3	Airway Elec App	4	4	4	4
17¼	13	Alaska Juneau (.80f)	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
5½	2½	Alleghany Corp (h)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
61½	12⅜	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	48½	43½	44	46
54½	27	Alleghany pr pf (h)	45⅜	43¼	43⅜	42⅜
40⅝	26⅞	Allegheny Steel (1.60)	38	37½	37½	37½
245	157	Allied Chem (6)	225	225	225	228½
34	23	Allied Mills (½b)	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜
20½	6¾	Allied Stores (.20b)	17½	16⅝	16⅝	17
81	35⅜	Allis Chalmers (1½f)	78½	77½	77⅝	79⅜
125½	75	Amerada (2)	102	101	101	104½
55½	36	Am Bank Note (1f)	40½	39½	39½	40⅜
137½	110	Am Can (4f)	117	117	117	116½
60½	30	Am Car & Fdry	59¼	58⅝	58⅝	59¼
18¼	7½	AmColortype	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
35⅝	20½	AmCom Alcohol (½b)	27⅜	27	27	27
32	16¼	Am Crystal Sugar (½b)	30½	30	30½	30⅜
101	89	Am Crys Sug 1pf (6)	99	98⅞	99	97
8⅜	3½	Am Encaustic T	8⅝	8½	8½	8½
9¾	6½	Am & For Pow	7⅞	7¼	7⅞	7¼
60¾	29⅜	Am & For Pow pf	59½	58½	59¼	57⅜
22½	12	Am& For Pw 2pf	20¼	20¼	20¼	20
8⅜	4⅜	Am Hide & L	6½	6½	6½	6½
51⅞	37	Am Home Pr (2.40f)	47¾	47¾	47⅞	48¼
4⅝	2½	Am Ice	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
15⅞	9⅜	Am International (.40b)	14½	14	14	14
48¾	23⅛	Am Locomotive	45¼	44⅝	44⅝	45⅜
122½	66	Am Loco pf (3g)	118	118	118	116½
29⅞	21	Am Mach & Fy (1f)	24	23¾	23⅞	23¾
15	10	Am Mach & Met (.60)	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
54⅞	27	Am Metal	51	50¼	50¼	52⅝
44½	35½	Am Power & Lt	42	41⅞	41⅞	42
74¼	36⅝	Am P&L 5% pf (5)	68	68	68	68
87½	43	Am P&L 6% pf (6)	81½	80⅞	80⅞	81
27⅜	18¾	Am Radiator (.80f)	25¾	25¼	25⅝	26
37	23¾	Am Rolling Mill (1.20f)	34½	34¼	34¼	34⅝
103	56¾	Am Smelt & Ref (3)	93¾	92¼	92¾	94
64	30⅝	Am Steel Fdries (1)	61	60⅝	60½	61⅞
145½	107¾	Am Steel F pf (7)	111½	111½	111½	112
63⅝	48¼	Am Sugar Ref (2)	54¼	54¼	54¼	54⅝
190⅛	149½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	185¾	185	185	184⅞
102½	87	Am Tobacco (5)	95¼	95	95	96
104	88½	Am Tobacco B (5)	98	97	97½	96¾
18	8⅞	Am Type Fdrs (1b)	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
27¾	19¼	Am Wat W & E (.40b)	26	25½	25½	26
11½	7⅜	Am Woolen	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
70¾	52¾	Am Woolen pf (4g)	65	64½	64½	65
2	¾	Am Writ Pap (h)	1⅝	1¼	1¼	1¼
7¾	3½	Am Zinc Lead & S	6¾	6⅜	6⅜	7
55⅜	28	Anaconda Cop (1f)	53⅜	52½	53⅜	53½
26¾	15½	Anchor Cap (.60)	18½	18⅜	18⅝	18½
43	9	Andes Copper	34	33	34	33¼
50	37	Archer Daniels (2f)	42	42	42	42⅝
110½	105¼	Armour Del pf (7)	108	107¾	108	77⅞
7⅞	4⅜	Armour Ill	7¼	7⅛	7½	7⅛
84	66¼	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	81⅞	81¾	81¾	82
62⅝	47¼	Armstrong Cork (1½f)	61½	61	61½	61
18⅜	7½	Arnold Constable (½)	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	15¾
27⅞	12⅜	Asso Dry Goods	21¼	21⅛	21¾	21¾
88	59	Atchison T&SF (2b)	70⅞	70	70⅞	71½
48	21⅜	Atl Coast Line (1b)	45½	44¾	45	45
118½	104	Atl Refining pf (4)	112	112	112	..
118½	104	Atl Refining pf (4)		112	112	..
30⅛	14	Atlas Tack (¾b)	16¼	16¼	16¼	15⅝
7¾	4⅜	Aviation Corp Del	7	6⅝	6¾	7
		—B—				
11¾	2½	Baldwin Loco (h)	9½	9¼	9½	9½
9⅞	2⅜	Baldwin Asd (h)	7⅞	7½	7½	7⅜
26½	15⅞	Balt & Ohio	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	21¼
38½	21	Barber Co (¾b)	37	36½	36½	37¾
131	82¼	Barker Bros pf	118½	118½	118½	..
28¼	14½	Barnsdall A (1.80)	27⅜	26½	27⅜	27½
22¼	13⅞	Baruk Cigar (¾)	18	18	18	18¼
16¼	13⅛	Belding Hem (1)	13½	13⅛	13⅛	13¾
32⅜	21⅞	Bendix Aviation (1½b)	25⅞	25⅜	25½	25⅞
25¼	20	Beneficial Ind Ln (1½f)	22⅜	22¼	22¼	22⅜
77¾	45¾	Beth Steel (1½b)	75¾	74¼	74¾	75½
20	16½	Beth Steel 5½ pf (1)	19½	19½	19½	19½
65½	23	Bigelow Sanford (1f)	67	66½	67	65
34½	18¼	Black & Decker (¼)	34½	34	34	34½
24⅞	14½	Blaw Knox (.80)	24¾	23¾	23⅞	24⅜
37⅜	16⅞	Boeing Airplane	34½	33¾	34	34⅜
63½	41	Bohn Alum & Br (3)	42½	42	42½	43
47	31	Bon Ami B (3b)	43¾	43¾	43¾	44½
32⅜	25⅝	Borden (1.60)	26¾	26¼	26½	26¾
90¼	64	Borg Warner (4)	75½	74½	74½	76
11½	6	Boston & Maine	8½	8½	8½	9
18⅞	12½	Bridgeport Brass (.40f)	17⅞	17	17	17½
64⅞	43¼	Briggs Mfg (2f)	53¼	52½	53	54½
69	47	Briggs & Strat (3)	48¼	48¼	48¼	48⅞
58⅛	40¼	Brooklyn Man T (4)	51½	51	51	52
106	97¾	Brooklyn M T pf (6)	102¼	102¼	102¼	..
60¾	29⅜	Brooklyn Queens	59¼	58½	59¼	57⅝
22½	8⅛	Brunswick Balke	21	20¾	20⅝	21⅜
21⅜	8⅞	Bucyrus Erie	21	20⅝	20⅝	21⅝
15⅞	9⅛	Budd Mfg	12⅝	12½	12½	12⅝
14	8⅜	Budd Wheel (.20b)	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
35½	20¾	Bullard (1¾b)	38⅞	35⅞	35⅞	35⅛
59⅜	11½	Bulova Watch	51½	51¼	51¼	52¼
14¾	5	Burroughs Add (.60f)	33¼	32¼	32¼	32⅜
16⅞	7⅜	Butler (.60b)	14	13¾	13¾	13¾
33¼	29⅜	Butler pf (1½)	29¾	29¾	29¾	29⅝
6⅝	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc (.05b)	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5½
29⅛	16½	Byers	28⅛	27¾	28	28¼
88⅝	54⅛	Byers pf	86½	86	86	88½
33¾	22	Byron Jackson (1f)	28	28	28	27⅝
		—C—				
48¾	30¼	Calif Packing (1½)	45¾	45½	45½	45¾
3	⅝	Callahan Z & L	2½	2½	2½	2½
16½	6	Calumet & Hecla (¾b)	15¾	15¼	15½	15½
40¼	30	Campbell W&C (1f)	32¼	32¼	32¾	33
30⅜	10¾	Canada Dry	28½	28¼	28½	28¾
16	10⅞	Canadian Pacific	14⅞	14⅝	14¾	15
53	45¾	Capital Adm pf (3)	52¼	52¼	52¼	..
9¾	6¾	Carriers & Gen (.30)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7½
91	54¾	Caterpillar Trac (2f)	88	87⅞	87⅞	88½
32¼	21¾	Celanese Corp (1½b)	27⅝	27¼	27⅜	27
116	100	Celanese pf (7)		108	108	..
39⅞	19	Celotex Co	39	38⅝	38⅝	39¾
37½	25⅜	Central Aguirre (1½f)	36⅞	36	36½	37
9⅛	6⅜	Central Foundry	8⅞	8½	8½	8⅞
57	35	Central RR of NJ	37½	37½	37½	39½
12	6½	Century Ribbon	11	11	11	11¼
74	47¾	Cerro de Pasco (4)	71	71	71	72½
19¼	8¼	Certain-Teed	17⅜	16½	16⅝	17⅛
72½	57½	Certain-Teed pf (6)	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞	72
		Chi & E Ill pf (h)		67⅝	66⅞	67½
		Chi & Gt West (h)		7	7	7⅛
		Chi & Gt West pf (h)		2½	2⅜	2½
14⅝	4	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	14¼	14	14⅛	14
2⅞	1½	Chi Mil & St P (h)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2
5⅞	2⅞	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	5	4⅞	4⅞	5
4⅞	2½	Chi & N'western (h)	3⅝	3½	3½	3⅝
24⅞	12½	Chi Pneu Tool	24¼	24	24¼	24⅝
3	1⅛	Chi R I & P (h)	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅛
8	3¼	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	6⅜	6½	6½	6⅜
8	3½	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	6½
20¼	17⅜	Chickasha Cot C	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼
14¾	7	Childs Company	13⅛	13	13	13
138¾	85½	Chrysler (12b)	115	112¼	113½	115¾
23	15¼	City Ice & Fuel (2)	19	19	19	19½
89¾	72⅞	City Ice & F pf (6½)	86½	86	86½	86
13½	4¾	City Stores	10¼	10	10¼	9½
46⅛	23¾	Clark Equipment (1.60f)	34⅛	34	34	34⅛
47½	33	Cleve Graph Br (2)	36	36	36	36½
77¼	48	Cluett Peabody (3)	79	78	78½	77
21¾	13	Colgate-Palm-P (½f)	20¾	20½	20⅝	21
66⅞	39½	Collins & Aikman (2f)	58¾	57¼	57⅞	58⅝
48	28⅛	Colo Fuel & Iron	46	45¼	45¼	45⅝
37⅞	19⅛	Colo & So 1pf	25½	25	25½	23¼
23⅜	14	Columbia Gas (.40b)	18⅜	17⅞	18	18⅜
45½	31	Columbia Pic vts (1f)	35½	35½	35½	36
84⅞	44	Comm Credit (4f)	68	67	67¼	68½
91¾	55	Comm Inv Tr (4f)	76½	76	76	77
24⅜	14	Comm Solvents (.60f)	18⅝	18⅛	18⅜	18⅝
5½	2¼	Comwith & So	3½	3½	3½	3⅜
44½	30⅞	Congoleum Nairn (1.60f)	37	36¾	36¾	37⅝
95	72¼	Consol Cig ppf ww (6½)	90½	90½	90½	90½
9¼	2	Consol Coal vtc	9¼	8⅝	9	9¼
37⅞	12¼	Consol Coal pf vtc	37⅝	36	36⅞	37⅞
6⅜	4¼	Consol Film Ind	5¼	5	5¼	5
20⅛	15¼	Consol Film Ind	5¼	5¼	5¼	5
20⅛	15¼	Consol Film I pf (2g)	17	17	17	17
48⅜	27¼	Consol Ed NY (2f)	44½	44	44	44⅞
17	11½	Consol Oil .80)	17	16½	16⅝	16⅞
1⅝	⅜	Consol Textile (h)	1	⅝	⅝	⅝
26½	15⅞	Container n (1f)	20¾	20¾	20⅞	21
35⅜	10⅜	Cont Baking A	29½	29	29	29½
4	1⅝	Cont Baking B	3⅛	3	3⅛	3⅛
87¼	63¾	Cont Can (3f)	67¾	67⅛	67¾	67¾
46	35½	Cont Insurance (1.60f)	40½	40	40	40½
4	2¼	Cont Motors	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2⅞
44⅞	28⅛	Cont Oil (1½b)	44⅜	43	43	44⅜
46	25	Cont Steel (1)	26 ¾	26¾	26¾	27
69½	55¼	Corn Exchange (3)	64¼	64	64¼	64½
82½	63⅝	Corn Products (3f)	68¼	67	67	68¼
7¾		Coty	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
50⅛	24	Crane Co	49⅜	47½	47½	49
35⅜	15⅝	Crosley Radio (1¼b)	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼
91½	43⅝	Crown Cork & S (4b)	76	75¾	75¾	78
49⅜	44	Crown Cork pf xw (2¼)	47	47	47	..
19⅛	7¼	Crown Zeller vtc	17¾	17⅛	17⅛	18
56⅜	28	Crucible Steel	53	51¾	52	53⅝
3⅜	1¼	Cuba Co	2⅝	2¾	2¾	2¾
20	9	Cuba Ry pf	16	16	16	16⅜
14¼	6⅛	Cuban Am Sug	13¼	12⅞	13	13⅛
129	63½	Cuban Am Sug pf	126	126	126	128
44½	35½	Cudahy Packing (2½)	39⅞	39¼	39⅞	..
24½	16⅞	Curtis Publishing	19	18⅞	19	18¾
9¼	4	Curtiss-Wright	6⅜	6⅛	6¾	6⅜
21⅞	10½	Curtiss-Wright A (.50b)	19½	19¼	19½	19½
90	59	Cushman 7% (3½)	80	80	80	80
83¾	43¼	Cutler Hammer (1f)	82¾	82¾	82¾	83½
		—D—				
108¾	52	Deere & Co	106¼	105	106	107⅝
32⅜	27	Deere & Co pf (1.40)	29⅝	29⅞	29⅞	29⅝
108¾	107	Dayton P&L pf (4½)	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	..
33½	19½	Deisel W G (1f)	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	29
54¾	30¼	Del & Hudson	43	42½	42½	43⅜
23¾	14⅞	Del Lack & W	17¾	17⅜	17⅜	17⅝
9⅝	4⅜	Denver R G pf (h)	8¼	8	8¼	7¾
11⅞	4	Detroit & Mack	12	12	12	11
63	42	Devoe & Rav A (3f)	61	61	61	61
34⅝	18¼	Distillers Cp Seag	26¾	26½	26⅝	26⅞
61½	40⅝	Doniz Mines (2f)	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	49
82¼	50⅝	Douglas A	70¼	69⅝	69⅝	70¾
51	29	Dresser A (3b)	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	50¼
36¼	13	Dresser B (1b)	36	36	36	36½
18¼	13⅛	Duplan Silk (1)	16	16	16	..
184⅞	133	du Pont de Nem (6.10b)	173¼	170⅛	170⅛	173
136⅛	129	du Pont deb (6)	134	134	134	..
		—E—				
12⅜	5½	Eastern Roll Mill	11⅜	11½	11½	11⅝
185	156	Eastman Kodak (5f)	175⅞	175⅛	175⅛	175
40½	28⅛	Eaton Mfg (2f)	34	33¼	33¼	34⅛
18⅞	7⅝	Ettingon Schild	13	12¾	13	13⅛
47⅞	30¼	Elec Auto-Lite (2.40f)	39½	39¼	39½	39¾
115	110¼	Elec Auto-L pf (7)	112	112	112	113
17⅜	10	Elec Boat (.60b)	12½	12¼	12¼	12
7⅜	5	Elec & Mus Ind (.18b)	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅛
25⅞	9⅜	Elec Pow & Lt	24	23¼	23⅞	24⅜
84½	29⅜	Elec Pow & L (8f)	90½	89½	90½	90
58¼	40¼	Elec Sto Battery (2¾b)	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	44½
1⅝	½	Elk Horn Coal (h)	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
6¼	1½	Elk Horn Coal pf (h)	5½	5¼	5½	5¾
16⅛	7½	Engineers Pub S	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	15⅝
84¾	45½	Engineers P S 8pf (10g)	73	71½	73	..
10⅞	5¼	Equitable Off Bg (.20b)	9¼	9	9	9¾
18¼	11	Erie RR	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14¼
34½	16	Erie RR 1pf	26¼	26¼	26¾	27¼
46⅞	23⅛	Evans Products (1f)	28½	28½	28½	28¾
8¼	4⅜	Exchange Buffet	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
		—F—				
8¾	3⅜	Fairbanks Co	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	..
28	8½	Fairbanks pf	23	23	23	22½
71⅞	34⅜	Fairbanks Morse (1f)	69	69	69	70¼
61½	31⅝	Fajardo Sugar (2)	60	59	59⅛	60½
27¾	18⅜	Fed Lt & Trac	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	25⅞
12¾	7⅜	Fed Motor Tr (.60)	8¾	8¾	8¾	8⅝
6	3	Fed Screw W	5⅛	5¼	5¼	5⅛
6	2½	Fed Water Serv	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
46⅛	30⅛	Fed'd Dept Sto (1¼b)	41¾	41⅛	41⅛	41
115⅜	109	Fed'd D Sto. pf (4½)	105	105	105	105
49¾	38	Fidelity Ph F In (1.60f)	43½	43¼	43¼	44½
38¼	34⅛	Firestone T & R (3)	34½	33⅞	33⅞	34½
38⅝	40	First Nat Stores (3½f)	50	48	49	46¾
45	30½	Flintkote Co (1)	42	41¾	41⅝	42
11¾	3⅝	Follansbee B (h)	7	7	7	7⅛
120	100	Food Mach pf (4½)	122	122	122	..
45⅝	24½	Foster-Wheeler	44½	43¾	43¾	44¾
		Francisco Co	16½	14	16	..
35⅝	22½	Freeport Sulphur (1)	27	27	27	27¼
78	47⅜	Fuller pr pf	70¼	70	70	..
		—G—				
7⅜	3¾	Gabriel Snub A	5	5	5	5
14⅜	8½	Gen Am Inv (¾b)	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
76	42¼	Gen Am Trans (3b)	73	72½	72½	73⅝
20	10¾	Gen Baking (.60f)	12⅜	17	17½	17⅝
11¾	7	Gen Bronze	13½	12	13½	11⅝
38	5¾	Gen Cable	28¼	27½	28⅛	27¾
60⅝	17	Gen Cable A	60½	60½	60½	60⅝
59½	49	Gen Cigar (4f)	50	49¾	49¾	..
55	34½	Gen Electric (1f)	55	53⅜	53⅝	54⅝
44	33¾	Gen Foods (1.80f)	39¾	39½	39½	39⅝
4⅜	⅞	Gen Gas & E A	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
77	53⅞	Gen Motors (4½b)	62⅞	61⅝	62¼	63½
123½	118	Gen Mot 5% pf (5)	120⅝	120¼	120¼	120⅝
15¾	5¾	Gen Out Ad	14½	14½	14½	14⅝
59½	18⅝	Gen Out Ad A	57	57	57	..
6⅝	2½	Gen Pub Service	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
57	32½	Gen Ry Signal (1)	57	57	57	58½
71	33¼	Gen Refract (3½b)	70	70	70	70¾
89	32½	Gen Steel Cas pf	87	86	86	88
31¾	17	Gen Thea Eq (2b)	30¼	30	30½	30½
18⅝	13⅜	Gillette Saf Raz (1f)	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅝
27½	6¾	Gimbel Bros	21	20¼	20½	20½
55¼	39½	Glidden (2)	45	44¼	44¼	45¼
56	52¼	Glidden pf (2¼)	56	56	56	56
7½	5⅞	GobelAdolf	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	6
10¼	6¼	Goebel Brew (.20f)	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
35½	13⅝	Goodrich (1b)	32¾	31⅝	32	33⅝
86½	74	Goodrich pf (5)	81½	80¾	81	81½
31⅞	21¾	Goodyear	28¼	27⅞	28¼	28¼
105⅞	100	Goodyear pf (5)	101⅞	101⅝	101½	103¼
14⅝	8½	Gotham Silk Hos	11¾	11½	11¾	12
4½	2	Graham-Paige	3⅛	3	3	3
11¼	1⅜	Granby Cons n	6¾	6⅝	6¾	6½
6⅝	3½	Grand Union ctf	4½	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
44	24½	Granite City Stl (1)	43½	43	43	43
52¼	28½	Grant WT (1.40f)	47¼	47	47	47¼
46⅞	32¼	Great Nor pf	42½	41¾	41¾	42⅞
22⅜	16	Great Nor Ore ctfs (1)	20¼	20	20½	20
42¼	31	Great West Sug (2.40)	42¼	42	42	43¼
39⅝	27	Green HL (1f)	34	34	34	34½
17⅞	14⅜	Greyhound Corp (.80f)	15	14⅞	14⅞	15¼
63	28⅜	Gulf Sta Steel	57	57	57	59
		—H—				
32	14	Hamilton Watch	28½	28¾

Retail Trade Buoyed During the Week by Ready Response to Special Sales

Electric Concerns Plan Expansion As Record Year Ends

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

With evidence that the long-term trend of growth of electric power consumption has been resumed at the same rate as existing before the depression, there is general optimism prevailing in the utility industry, according to the Cambridge Annual Review Service.

The year just closed with electric consumption making new high records and plans are now going forward for the construction of additional facilities in many parts of the country. For, regardless of restrictive legislation of the last four years, it is quite evident that the industry will continue to grow.

Co-operation on Problems

In addition to the increased use of power, there is a growing tendency to apply reason and logic to the problems that have been brought to attention by inquiry and legislation, there have recently been antagonism on both sides which stirred the early days of regulatory legislation ,there have recently been "gestures" at least toward a co-operation in the solution of mutual problems. The Government is interested in providing as much electric power to as many people as possible; the utilities are mainly concerned with undertaking that which will produce a profit.

Briefly, there are four directions to the attack on utility companies at the present time, for two of which there is some hope of relief by Supreme Court decision:

1. The Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935. This requires registration with the Securities and Exchange Commission of all companies holding more than 10 per cent of the voting stock of another company. It requires further that dissolution of the holding company relationship shall have been completed by Jan. 1, 1940, unless the company is specifically exempted by the Commission. And finally, it prohibits profits on intercompany services, requiring them to be furnished at cost to system members.

2. Grants of funds to municipalities by the PWA for construction of municipally-owned power plants. A case on this point has reached the Supreme Court, but was tossed out on a technicality. Meanwhile, no such loans can be extended.

3. Entrance of the Government into the power business as a result of river and harbor improvement, flood control, or conservation. It has been definitely established that the Government has a right to do this.

4. Compulsory reductions of rates. Appeals to the Federal Power Commission on adverse rulings by state commissions have in most cases decided against the utility companies. No constitutional question appears to be involved here.

The two questions yet to be decided, then, are whether the Federal Government has the right to abolish the holding company from the utility field and whether the Federal Government through the PWA may loan money to municipalities for the duplication of existing private power facilities. The present Administration appears to be sufficiently determined that the holding company legislation shall be applied that an adverse decision will probably mean the preparation of new legislation to accomplish its ends. On the second point there is less certainty.

Security Prices Hold Down

This cloud over the fate of the utilities has served to hold security prices within a conservative relationship to actual earnings. While many leading industrial common stocks are selling at from 20 to 40 times latest reported earnings, the the utility stock at 10 to 15 times earnings is not uncommon.

Preferred stocks and bonds with moderately good coverage in earnings are selling far below rail and industrial issues of no better fundamental quality. The outstanding cause of this condition is undoubtedly the fear of disrupted markets for the securities when holding companies actually begin to comply with the terms of the Holding Company Act.

On this point, however, there is a considerable body of opinion to the effect that the Securities and Exchange Commission will exercise the same temperate control that it has demonstrated in the administration of its other duties. If this is true, it can be said with certainty that prices of utility securities at the close of 1936 are generally more attractive in relation to position and prospect than either rails or industrials.

Farm Prices Reach '36 Top in December

WASHINGTON (AP)—A 1936 peak in the general level of prices paid for farm products was reached this month, the Agriculture Department said.

Local market prices stood at 126 per cent of the pre-war (1909-1914) level on December 15, it reported. This was six points higher than a month earlier and 16 points above the like month last year.

Grain prices averaged 45 points higher than last year, dairy products were up 9 points, cotton 7, meat animals 2, and fruit 1.

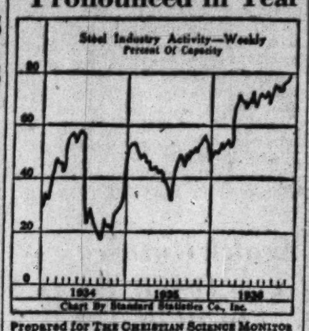
Thomas J. Newhall Retires From Two Morgan Firms

NEW YORK (AP)—Announcement was made of the retirement of Thomas J. Newhall from partnership in J. P. Morgan & Co. and Drexel & Co.

He entered the banking firm as a partner at the beginning of 1929. He was identified with Drexel & Co., the Philadelphia branch of the Morgan firm, specializing in security underwriting activities. The firm withdrew from this field about two years ago. He is 60 years old, and a native of Philadelphia.

Mr. Newhall's future plans were not disclosed.

Steel Output Gain Pronounced in Year



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Activity in the Steel Industry Is Traced on the Chart for the Past Three Years

Canadian Foreign Trade in 11 Months Highest Since 1930

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA — Canada's two - way trade is humming as it has not hummed for years. During the first 11 months of 1936 it amounted to $1,511,000,000, which was the highest since 1930 when the total during the same period was $1,786,000,000. It increased $240,000,000 over 1935. (The peak year was 1928, with $2,375,000,000.)

Imports in the 11 months of 1936 amounted to $582,000,000 the highest since 1931 when the total was $588,000,000. Exports have made a speedier recovery with $929,000,000 which is the highest since 1929, the total in that year being $1,120,000,000. In 1935 imports were $512,000,000 and exports $759,000,000.

Trade with the United Kingdom during the first 11 months of 1936 aggregated $477,798,000 which was the highest since 1928, the total in that year being $578,164,000. A year ago it was $390,452,000. Imports at $114,465,000 were highest since 1930 at $150,762,000 and exports at $363,333,000 have only been exceeded once in the last nine years. That was in 1928, the total then being $403,795,000. A year ago the imports were $109,464,000 and the exports $280,988,000.

The November trade with the United Kingdom rose to $63,219,000 from $54,315,000 a year ago. Imports at $12,488,000 were down $423,000 but exports at $50,731,000 were up $9,427,000.

Canada's total trade with the United States during the first 11 months of 1936 aggregated $714,063,000 and was the highest since 1930 at $1,000,217,000. Imports were $337,238,000 and exports $376,825,000. Imports were highest since 1931 at 238,000 and exports $376,825,000. Imat $508,784,000. A year ago imports amounted to $289,982,000 and exports $332,075,000.

Cut in Unemployment In Building Trades Predicted for 1937

CHICAGO (AP)—George H. Patterson, secretary of the Mortgage Bankers Association of America, predicted that 1937 would develop "the most important inroads yet seen in reducing unemployment in the building trades."

He forecast construction of about 400,000 new family dwellings, exclusive of rural areas, and "continuation of a plentiful supply of mortgage money at rates advantageous to residential building."

The 400,000 dwelling units, he said, would be "still below our normal requirements but an increase of around 40 per cent over 1936."

"Rising national income with continued favorable interest rates will provide a most attractive buyers' market for prospective home builders, more so than probably at any time in this country," he said.

"Rents and real estate values will certainly continue their rise, the former probably gaining a little momentum because as business continues to improve, the demand for housing becomes greater, hence enhancing the rental values of that already available."

He asserted, however, that "government competition with private mortgage lenders is more threatening at the beginning of 1937 than ever before."

Auto Output Off In Holiday Week

DETROIT (AP)—Automobile production in the United States and Canada in the short holiday week was estimated at 71,800 cars and trucks by Cram's Reports, Inc.

The output compares with last week's 76,989 units, and 55,340 for the corresponding period a year ago.

North American Co. Adds To Generating Facilities

NEW YORK, (AP)—J. F. Fogarty, president of the North American Co., a leading utility system, reported major additions to generating facilities were being made by operating units of the system in anticipation of continued increase in demand for electricity and were slated for installation in 1938.

"Electricity had a more important role in American life during 1936 than ever before," he said in a year-end statement. "It's increased use, both in greater quantities and new applications, reflected continued improvement in general business."

He estimated electric output of North American subsidiaries increased 10 per cent over 1935 figures.

Home Building in Virginia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Virginia residents will build 6500 homes next year at a cost of $24,500,000, exceeding the 1936 construction by approximately $6,000,000, it was estimated by FHA officials here after they had completed a state-wide survey.

Retail Business Up 8 to 15 P. C. Above 1935 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The anti-climax of the six-year record built up during the holiday buying period was too moderate to distort the aspect of general trade progress during the week, declares the weekly retail review by Dun & Bradstreet. Retail distribution naturally was smaller by comparison, the survey continues, but was buoyed above the closing 1935 week by the ready response to special sales.

"On the day following Christmas an unexpected flurry of buying developed at many stores, attributed to unfilled needs rather than to wrong guesses in gifts, as exchanges were fewer than a year ago," says the report. "Consumer demand continued strong all week, although post-holiday sales were not numerous, due to the paucity of stocks and the absence of sharp price markdown.

"Bonus and gift monies contributed to the enlarged volume of furniture, rugs, household appliances, and radios moved. Mild weather in some sections caused interest in heavy clothing, rubber footwear, and hardware specialties to wane, but men's and women's evening apparel were sought eagerly for the gay festivities to usher in the new year.

Trade Exceeds 1935

"Declines from the year's peak of the week preceding were reported by all of the key cities, as an expected aftermath, but the letdown was less abrupt than in the period following Christmas a year ago. When compared with the retail sales during the final week of 1935, however, increases were general, the estimate ranging from 8 to 15 per cent for the country, as a whole. As sales were well maintained in all parts of the New England States, the comparative total of last year was passed by 10 to 15 per cent. With the gain at some cities running up to 18 per cent, the average for the East was 9 to 12 per cent over the 1935 week.

"Labor difficulties were an unfavorable influence at some of the industrial centers," according to the report, "keeping the increases in retail sales for the Middle West down to 15 to 18 per cent over last year's. Helped by special promotions and winter clothing sales, volume for the Northwest was 12 to 16 per cent up from the final 1935 week. The comparative increase for the South amounted to 15 to 20 per cent, although clearance offerings were few, while the average gain for the Southwest was 12 to 18 per cent. Partial settlement of the shipping strike lifted the Pacific coast total sufficiently for the week to exceed 1935 by 6 to 10 per cent.

Slight Wholesale Rise

"Encouraged by the most severe stock depletion following any Christmas-buying period since 1929, many of the leading retailers have moved their budgets for the first quarter of 1937 from 15 to 20 per cent beyond the limits that were reached this year. Broken sizes and odd assortments on which markdowns could be made were insufficient at many stores to place stress on clearance sales.

"Most of the buyers in the markets this week were assembling merchandise for January and February promotions. Some of the white sales planned for these events have been abandoned and others will be of short duration, because of the curtailed supply of most cotton goods from sheets and cases to towels," concludes the report.

Increase in Raw Wool Consumption

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department reported both raw wool consumption and wool machinery activity increased from October to November.

Its statistics showed consumption of apparel wools rose from a weekly average of 5,180,000 pounds in October to 6,005,000 pounds in November and carpet class wools increased from 2,372,000 pounds to 2,492,000 pounds.

Domestic apparel consumption increased from 4,135,000 pounds to 4,731,000 pounds, duty-paid, from 963,000 pounds to 1,183,000 pounds, and free foreign from 82,000 pounds to 91,000 pounds.

The report showed apparel consumption continued an irregular rise begun in March, the lowest point since November, 1934. Carpet wool consumption reached the highest point in four years.

Pan American Air Trade Through Miami at Peak

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—Trade carried on between the Americas by air, through Miami, is breaking all previous records, according to a report just issued by H. C. Dobbs Jr., traffic manager for Pan-American Airways, here.

Mr. Dobbs declined to express an opinion as to whether President Roosevelt's visit to South America or the Peace Conference at Buenos Aires stimulated the increase in inter-American business. More than 2000 shipments, weighing 13,112 pounds, have taken the air by Clipper ships speeding 160 miles an hour bound for southern ports during the past 30 days, he reports. This is an increase of 1015 shipments, or nearly 100 per cent over the air express traffic here during the same period last year.

Thermoid Co. Bond Offering

NEW YORK (AP)—A public offering of $2,450,000 of first lien collateral trust 5 per cent bonds (with stock purchase warrants and sinking fund) of Thermoid Co. is being made by an underwriting group headed by Van Alstyne, Noel & Co. The bonds, priced at 100 and accrued interest, are due Dec. 15, 1951. Thermoid Co., manufacturer of brake linings and other automotive parts, has headquarters at Trenton, N. J.

U. S. Borrowings in Year Less but Debt Still Rises

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury closed its big ledger on the first half of the fiscal year on Dec. 31, with the figures showing 61 cents collected in taxes for every dollar spent.

This, officials were gratified to note, was almost an even dime more than was the case, when, on New Year's Eve a year ago, they looked over the figures for the six months that had just elapsed.

With the last two days of December still to be reported, the books showed revenues trending steadily upward, a deficit nearly half a billion below that of last year and a public debt total heading toward another all-time high.

Borrowings Are Less

But while the gross debt stood at $34,358,788,348 as compared with $30,536,293,859 a year ago, officials found satisfaction in the fact that the Treasury has borrowed but $580,244,855 in the last six months, while the equivalent period of 1935 saw borrowings of $1,835,401,235.

Compensating this situation, however, the Treasury has dipped heavily into its cash on hand this year, reducing it by $820,858,116, while the heavy borrowings of last year served to increase the cash in the till by $387,366,902. The net public debt—debt minus cash on hand—was $32,498,136,251 this year and $28,308,481,417 last year.

Total revenues for the six months just passed were $2,140,513,509 as compared with $1,889,421,218 for the same period a year ago. Total expenditures were $3,517,494,831 this year and $3,742,033,867 last. And the deficit, $1,376,981,322 as compared with $1,852,612,648.

Repayments Smaller

The figures on revenues and expenditures are as presented by the Treasury's daily statement—exclusive of repayments of emergency Government loans. Since last July 1, and up to Dec. 15, the last date reported for this item, such repayments totaled $644,889,789, and for the same period of 1935, $773,285,059.

Both last year and this year, the repayments have gone out immediately in new loans or other expenditures, with the Treasury's published figures showing only a net figure for receipts and expenditures. With repayments added both to receipts and expenditures, the deficit figure is, of course, unaffected.

Including repayments to Dec. 15, total receipts this year have been $2,785,403,289 and total expenditures $4,162,384,620, as compared with $2,662,706,277 and $4,515,318,926 last year.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

Two reports have recently been published on the electricity supply industry, one by the official McGowan committee, the other by the admirable unofficial non-party organization known as PEP, or Political and Economic Planning. Both reports deal with distribution of electricity to consumers; both reporting committees seem to have been hypnotized by the figures of recent growth.

The industry has had a difficult career. A short burst of speculation which collapsed with the loss of most of the £10,000,000 capital subscribed to various lighting companies ended in 1882 with the passing of the first Electric Lighting Act. By this act the Board of Trade could grant power to supply electricity, by a 7 year renewable license, or by a Provisional Order to be confirmed by Act of Parliament. The Orders granted franchises for 21 years, at which time the local authority had power of compulsory purchase, a power which could be renewed every seven years. Private capital found these conditions unattractive, had to be encouraged by an act of 1888 which extended the initial franchise to 42 years, the renewal period to every subsequent 10 years.

Growth Was Rapid

Growth in the next 20 years was rapid. By 1900, 354 local authorities and 164 companies held provisional orders. It soon became apparent that the local parish was no sound basis upon which to organize the industry, and an attempt to correct the position was made after 1898, by allowing so-called power companies to supply power in bulk to local suppliers over wide areas. By 1918, 30 such companies had obtained powers through private acts of Parliament.

During this period, technical advance was rapid, but economic and commercial organization was laggard. The war increased demand rapidly, showed up the shortcomings of the organization, and led to appointment of a number of committees of inquiry. Since the war, committee has followed committee with recommendations which have been whittled down on their way to the statute book. In 1918, the Williamson Committee, third to be appointed since the war, confirmed previous recommendations, reported in favor of 16 districts, in each of which one authority should have power to generate and distribute power; recommended appointment of a permanent Electricity Commission to fix maximum prices more in accordance with then conditions than the limits imposed in the initial franchises, to regulate dividends, etc.

The Act of 1919 was the emasculated result of these proposals. The commission was appointed, with limited powers, and co-ordination was left to voluntary action. Result: no co-ordination. Criticisms by the commissioners led, in 1925, to the appointment of yet another committee, the Weir committee, which was followed in 1926 by formation of the Central Electrical Board, a Government body. The board built the present transmission system, controls day to day operation of the generating plant at 148 stations, regulates plant expansion. Under its control, in 1935, 50 per cent of the total units generated for the board were generated at 15 most economical stations; 95 per cent of the energy generated in the area covered by the board came from stations under its control; the amount of plant in reserve decreased from 73 per cent of maximum load in 1926 and 84 per cent in 1930 to 47 per cent in 1935.

Increase in Units

Spectacular statistics of the growth of the industry in recent years can be quoted to stimulate enthusiasm. Units generated by public supply authorities increased from 10,294,000,000 in 1929 to 17,569,000,000 in 1935. Capacity of generating plant in public stations increased from 4,421,602 kilowatt in 1926 to 7,785,206 kilowatt in 1935. Net maximum load on these stations increased during the same interval from 2,557,956 kilowatt to 5,297,462 kilowatt; total connections to the system increased from 286 per cent of maximum load to 380 per cent. Thermal efficiency increased from 13.14 per cent in 1926 for all steam stations to 20.15 per cent in 1935. In 1935 the Battersea station in London operated at 28.59 per cent efficiency. Units sold to consumers increased from 5,606,000,000 in 1926 to 14,850,000,000 in 1935; total number of consumers increased from 2,007,604 to 7,759,000.

In 1926 industrial and commercial power took 67.1 per cent of units sold; lighting and domestic purposes 22.2 per cent; traction 9.1 per cent. By 1935 these proportions had changed to 55.8 per cent power, 34.8 per cent domestic, 7.4 per cent traction. The number of units generated per kilwatt of net maximum load increased from 2587 in 1926 to 2942 in 1935, indicating a more efficient use of plant. An estimate of total capital invested by companies and by local authorities (about two thirds by the latter) showed an increase from £217,000,000 in 1926 to £495,000,000 in 1935. The average capital expenditure on generation plant was £21.5 per kilowatt in 1926, £18.8 in 1935; on transmission and distribution, £27.6 per kilowatt in 1926, £44.7 in 1935. During the same period the proportion of factories using electric power increased from around 62 per cent to 83.9 per cent of the total.

Output Greater in U. S.

Flung out in such a fashion, statistics suggest that nothing can be wrong with an industry which has made so rapid progress. Thus PEP compares a 70 per cent increase in British output between 1929 and 1935 with a mere 3 per cent increase in the United States; fails to point out that output per head in the USA is still twice that in Britain. In the last 10 years we have merely made up some of the leeway.

Criticism of our present condition concentrates on bad retail organization, bad commercial practices, inefficient supply areas, exploitation by holding-companies, lack of co-operation, lack of enterprise. There are still in Britain 371 local authorities, 247 companies, 8 Joint boards and joint authorities supplying electricity. Four hundred and twenty-nine of these suppliers have outputs of less than 10,000,000 units a year, 10 have outputs of over 200,000,000 units a year. There are innumerable methods of calculating tariffs, innumerable different supply voltages and systems. The average price per unit sold for domestic and lighting purposes varied widely. For local authorities supplying over 25,000,000 units a year, the price was about 1.8d. per unit; the average rose to 2.14d. per unit for authorities supplying 10,000,000 units a year to 7.62d. for authorities with annual output of less than 50,000 units. In each division prices charged by companies were higher; 2.64d. over 200,000,000 units, falling to 2.24d. at 25,000,000 units, rising to 8.04d. for the under 50,000 units a year companies.

Commissioners to Advise

The McGowan remedy is to appoint temporary district commissioners to advise, survey, recommend; to have large and efficient undertakings absorb small and inefficient; to simplify rates and tariffs; to make the consolidated undertakings, which it is hoped will appear, purchasable by some form of public authority in not more than 50 years. In other words, it recognizes that the proper solution is the formation of regional authorities, a verdict which is supported by most critics, who look to a comprehensive system of cost accounting and public reports to get efficient operation. But by postponing the day of solution for 50 years the committee has not earned a reputation for courage!

The PEP committee in many points is still more cautious. It proposes an Electrical Development Authority, on the lines of the CEB, with authority to finance experiments, to encourage standardization of systems, to take over rights of local authorities to purchase distribution orders, to test consumers apparatus, to act as a central purchasing agent for the supply industry, to collect statistics. The electricity commissioners to have power to require a supplier to equip showrooms, provide facilities for hire purchase, and assisted wiring schemes, to prescribe model forms of tariff, to issue orders transferring distribution areas from one undertaking to another where necessary, to amalgamate undertakings, and so on. And just what amalgamations and transfers are necessary are to be decided upon by yet another Committee of Investigation.

This everlasting capacity to procrastinate has bedeviled the industry since its unfortunate beginnings. I find it difficult to believe that further procrastinating will make the solution any easier in the future.

High Wheat Price Level Maintained During Past Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—High price levels were maintained in all world wheat markets the past week. In the final trading of the year at Chicago there was some evening up, which caused a late recession of small proportions, but at the close Thursday prices were only a little below the highest prices of the year. At Liverpool, the market which reflects world conditions to a greater extent than any other exchange, the close was at the highest levels of the season.

Both here and abroad the cash prices for wheat held strong relative to the futures throughout the week. Abroad the near-by position is especially strong as stocks are small, and it will be some time before Southern Hemisphere wheat will arrive in volume. Wet weather in Argentina has delayed the movement, and in some sections has lowered the grades of wheat. In spite of this Argentina is straining every effort to hasten shipments to Europe, and shipments the past week, presumably largely of old wheat, totaled about 4,000,000 bushels.

Surplus Higher

The Argentine Government estimates the surplus of old and new wheat at 153,000,000 bu. and in Australia the surplus is placed at 74,000,000 bu. making a total of 227,000,000 bu. This is an increase of about 27,000,000 bu. over early estimates, but on the other hand estimates of import requirements have been raised to 568,000,000 bu.

Black sea shipments were 944,000 bu. for the week, and most of this wheat is going to continental Europe. Russia remains out of the export column. Canadian stocks have been reduced to a point where only moderate weekly shipments will suffice to reduce the carry over to a small amount.

In Canada the movement from first hands has dropped to small proportions again, and in this country primary arrivals fell off sharply after having increased a week or two back. France and the United Kingdom have been moderate buyers of Canadian wheat, but there has been no pressure to sell the latter.

An unusual feature of the trade during the week is that domestic, Canadian and foreign markets have shown remarkable strength and activity during the holiday period. Usually between Christmas and New Years the world trade is in the doldrums with little activity either in futures or in the spot trade.

Big Crop Expected

Unusually mild temperatures prevailed over the winter wheat belt and heavy rains were general except in the western end of the belt where precipitation was the most needed. The spring wheat areas had some snow, but the entire great plains sections from Oklahoma north into Canada is pronouncedly short of normal precipitation. The acreage of winter wheat is so large, however, that a big crop appears to be assured. If the old crop situation is as strong as expected, there is a good outlook for export trade the coming season from this country.

Corn has displayed unexpected strength, making the highest prices of the season on the final day of 1936. Country sales to arrive dropped off sharply as well as receipts, which decreased to 33 cars on Dec. 31. This falling off in the movement caused nervousness on the part of shorts, while there was also commission buying on a fair scale.

In all parts of the belt where surplus corn stocks existed, truckers are busy taking the corn for transfer to less favored sections. This situation prevails from Iowa to Ohio. The crops is known to be short, but the price has frightened some buyers until recently when there has been more aggressive buying.

Morgenthau Views 1937 With Optimism

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary Morgenthau said the nation has a "right to look forward to the new year with renewed confidence and courage."

He characterized 1936 as an era of "quickening business life in the nation" and said the trend was reflected in rising government revenues.

"Business activities," the Secretary asserted, "have increased, the national income has risen opportunities for profitable work in all lines have broadened," and an "eager demand" for government issues at high prices demonstrated the "high state of the nation's credit."

"The value of the dollar," he continued, "has remained stable and we have reached understandings with a number of foreign countries which have been successful in promoting stability for international exchange and have an undoubted good effect on the world economy."

Inland Exploration Seeks Oil Rights in Afghanistan

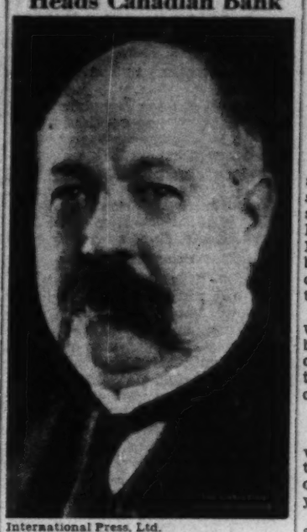
NEW YORK (AP)—John M. Lovejoy, president of the Inland Exploration Company, confirmed word from London that his company is negotiating a 75-year old concession in Afghanistan.

Engineers, however, will not be sent abroad to make surveys and plan development of the fields until the National Assembly of Afghanistan has affirmed the agreement, he said.

Edison Sault Bonds Offered

NEW YORK (AP)—Public offering is being made of $1,042,800 of first mortgage sinking fund "A" 4½s of Edison Sault Electric Co., a subsidiary of American States Public Service Co. by First of Michigan Corp. and Campbell, McCarty & Co., Inc. The bonds, due in 1961, are priced at 101½ per cent and accrued interest.

Heads Canadian Bank



International Press, Ltd.

A. E. Phipps, Recently Elected President of Imperial Bank of Canada, Taking the Place of Frank A. Rolph, Who Resigned. Mr. Phipps Will Also Continue as General Manager

Gay Warns Against Too Sudden Use Of Credit Resources

NEW YORK (AP)—Charles R. Gay, president of the New York Stock Exchange, in a year-end statement, said the chief problem facing the nation was to avoid "too sudden or too full use" of its swollen bank deposits and credit resources.

His comment reminded financial observers of recent discussion on applying federal controls to prevent another speculative boom based on credit expansion from use of a vast supply of idle bank funds.

Mr. Gay pointed out that rising security prices, although accomplished substantially without use of bank loans, have been "sufficiently impressive to give concern in some quarters lest the problems of the previous era of prosperity might reappear."

"Should the employment of credit proceed too rapidly in relation to the re-employment of workers in productive industry, the result might be disconcerting in prices," he warned.

"Indeed, in recent months we have already experienced a substantial advance in prices and living costs.

"My own optimism for the immediate future is tempered with the recognition that difficult readjustments are still to be made in the direction of a normal condition of economic life."

Botts Sees a Large Consumption of All Growths of Cotton

NEW YORK (AP)—John C. Botts, president of the New York Cotton Exchange, in a year-end statement saw prospects of "continued large consumption of all growths of cotton," providing business and political conditions are favorable to world buying power.

He found encouragement in the outlook for further reduction, and possibly entire disposal, of the remaining stocks of cotton held by the United States Government.

But full recovery of foreign demand for American cotton, he contended, waits upon the ability of buyers abroad to obtain dollar exchange readily through trade channels.

"The world has used cotton at a higher rate during the past year than in any previous 12 months in history," he said. "This must be considered highly encouraging from the cotton trade standpoint, particularly in view of the large increase in world production of synthetic fibers and cohtinuing large industrial unemployment in many countries. It is conclusive evidence that cotton is fully maintaining its role as one of the world's great basic commodities."

Brokers' Loans Up $13,000,000 in Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—Loans on securities to brokers and dealers, held by weekly reporting member banks in New York city, were reported by the Federal Reserve board to have totaled $1,080,000,000 for the week ended Dec. 30, an increase of $13,000,000 for the week.

Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $1,014,000,000.

Distribution for the week, with comparisons for the previous week, were:

	This Week	Previous Week
In N. Y. city	$1,004,000,000	$992,000,000
Outside N. Y. C.	76,000,000	75,000,000

Power Production 12.7 P. C. Above 1935

NEW YORK (AP)—Actual power production, as reported by the Edison Electric Institute, declined less than was seasonally expected to 2,080,954,000 kilowatt hours, 8.5 per cent below production of 2,274,508,000 kilowatt hours in the preceding week, but a gain of 12.7 per cent over 1,847,264,000 kilowatt hours in the same week a year ago.

Percentage increases in major geographical areas were delayed because of interruptions to normal reporting incident to the holidays.

Pacific American Fisheries

NEW YORK (AP)—Pacific American Fisheries, Inc., has called for redemption on Feb. 1, 1937, its outstanding 5 per cent preferred stock at 105 and accrued dividends. The preferred is convertible into common stock in the ratio of six common shares for one preferred not later than Jan. 23, 1937. The company is a large salmon packer and has head-

U. S. Shipbuilding Up in 1936, Still 'Regrettably' Low

NEW YORK (AP)—While asserting an increase in merchant ship construction during 1936 had brought shipyard employment to the highest level since the World War, the National Council of American Shipbuilders tonight deplored the absence of orders for large cargo, combination and passenger vessels.

The increased activity over "the very low ebb of 1935" was attributed by Gerrish Smith, president of the organization, to contracts for oil tankers and a large number of miscellaneous small craft.

U. S. Ships Obsolescent

Declaring the United States cargo vessels now engaged in foreign trade average about 17 years of age out of an average useful life of 20 years, he said:

"They are nearly obsolescent but are still trying to compete with the up-to-date vessels of other maritime nations. The only hope for their replacement at an early date rests upon the Maritime Commission created under the Merchant Marine Act of 1936."

Mr. Gerrish, in a year-end review of world-wide ship construction, said that on the basis of Lloyd's reports of vessels of 100 gross tons or over building in the various countries of the world, the participation of the United States in the building of merchant vessels was about 4.3 per cent as of Sept. 30, 1936, compared with less than 1 per cent in September, 1935.

U. S. Tonnage Small

"While the United States' share in this tonnage was much greater than a year ago," he said, "it is still regrettably small in comparison with that of other leading maritime nations when taking into account the fact that the United States is the largest exporting nation in the world."

Listed as leading the United States were Great Britain, Germany, Japan and Holland.

Naval vessels under construction in private yards at the end of 1936 numbered 39, with a total displacement tonnage of 160,794, he said, as against 46 with a total displacement of 182,024 at the end of 1935.

The report said employment on new construction rose from 21,599 on Jan. 1, 1936, to 27,176 as of Oct. 1. Employment on ship repairing increased from 9346, to 10,919 during the same period.

Mr. Gerrish observed that ship repairing on the west coast had been "practically discontinued" since the end of October on account of the shipping strike.

Excess Reserves Mount $70,000,000; Post-Holiday Climb

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that a post-Christmas climb in excess bank reserves started during the week ended Dec. 30—mounting to $70,000,000 to $1,950,000,000.

The reserves, which provide the basis for credit expansion, showed a seasonal holiday drop earlier this month. They are expected to reach $2,200,000,000 to $2,300,000,000 in January, when the flow of money back to the banks reaches its peak.

This return flow of funds withdrawn for the holiday was reflected during the week ended Dec. 30 in a $130,000,000 drop of money in circulation to $6,550,000,000.

It was to prevent swollen excess reserves from providing a foundation for "runaway" credit inflation that the Treasury recently instituted its gold "sterilization" program.

Under the program, funds are taken from the money market when the Treasury acquires gold, thus keeping the acquisitions from increasing excess reserves.

The condition statement of federal reserve banks today showed a $22,000,000 rise in monetary gold stock during the week to a new $11,251,000,000 peak. Through Dec. 29 the Treasury had "sterilized" $19,917,000 in gold.

The statement showed daily average volume of federal reserve bank credit outstanding during the week ended Dec. 30 was $2,518,000,000, an increase of $11,000,000 compared with the preceding week and of $24,000,000 compared with the corresponding week in 1935.

Chicago Stock Sales Largest Since 1931

CHICAGO (AP)—Traders did the largest volume of business this year on the Chicago Stock Exchange of any year since 1931, Thaddeus R. Benson, president, reported.

Share volume rose 59 per cent compared with a 22 per cent gain in 1935 over 1934. The total was almost 20,000,000 shares, compared with 12,483,000 shares in 1935.

Dollar volume of transactions gained 70 per cent. Price appreciation of a representative group of stocks was 37 per cent while dividend payments made by listed corporations advanced 85 per cent.

Thirty-six corporations listed new securities on the exchange during the year.

"There is every reason to expect continued growth and expansion of the business of the exchange in 1937," Benson said, "because there is every reason to expect a continued expansion of all business."

Imports Canadian Pulpwood

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — Belgim importers of pulpwood are turning to Canada for supplies to correct a situation which has given Russia a practical monopoly of the trade. Belgium seeks a competitive source of supply, as shipments from Finland have declined. In the first nine months of this year Belgium imported Canadian pulpwood to the value of $500,000. Belgium's imports from Russia and Finland are entirely of spruce.

Plan for World Security: Churchill Wants League To Organize for Quick Action

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — When politicians of various creeds sank their differences in a great meeting in "Defense of Freedom and Peace" at the Albert Hall here recently, Mr. Winston Churchill expanded his plan for collective security.

"If," he said, "we wish to stop this coming war—if coming it is—we must in the year that lies before us—nay, in the next six months—gather together the great nations, all as well armed as possible and united under the Covenant of the League in accordance with the principles of the League, and in this way we may reach a position where we can invite the German people to join this organization of world security; where we can invite them to take their place freely in the circle of nations to preserve peace, and where we shall be able to assure them that we seek no security for ourselves which we do not extend most freely to them."

Fanatigism Rampant

Referring to the dangerous divisions which are opening up all over the world today, Mr. Churchill spoke of the cleavage caused by the "war of creeds" between Fascists and Communists—the war of "non-God religions." It had all the fervor and fanaticism of fifteenth century strife, he said, but it was waged with the weapons of the twentieth century.

The most striking fact about these new "religions," he continued, was their extraordinary similarity. They were at each others' throats wherever they existed all over the world, but they were as like as two peas. Tweedledum and Tweedledee were violently contrasted personalities compared with these two "religions."

Poles Apart

The north and south poles, he continued, were at different ends of the world, but if you were to wake up at one or the other tomorrow morning you would not have the slightest idea at which you were. For his part, Mr. Churchill said, he had no desire to visit either.

In Spain, he said, a fratricidal war was being waged, but what were the great nations of Europe doing? Some, he said, were pumping petrol on the flames and lashing the Spaniards into new frenzy one against the other, and it was largely the fault of the liberal, free nations of the world that they had not the power and strength to separate the combatants and procure a parley, for they had not kept their lamps burning for the cause and were behind with their preparations. But other calls might come, he said, and the democratic nations must be ready to meet them.

Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

widespread strikes on the automotive industry, threats of further walkouts were voiced by Delmond Garst, secretary of the U. A. W. A. local in the Fisher Body plant at St. Louis, Mo.

Mr. Garst, before leaving for the Flint conference, said that unless General Motors "agrees to recognition (of the union for collective bargaining) and reinstatement of about 400 of our members who have been wrongfully discharged over a period of about two years, we are going to join in the strike."

Vincent Dirkes, manager of the St. Louis Fisher plant, disputed the statement about dismissals, saying "There hasn't been that much turnover in our entire organization in three years." General Motors branches in that city employ 4000.

Federal Mediation Law Advised in Ship Strikes

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 2 (AP) — Minus its No. 1 peacemaker, the maritime strike front looked toward Washington last night for a possible move to break the deadlock which has tied up Pacific coast shipping for 64 days. Assistant Secretary of Labor Edward F. McGrady left the scene of lagging negotiations, avowedly to discuss the situation with Secretary Perkins and other federal officials.

Union advisers worked on plans to present a legislative program to the new Congress. They were considering a bill to establish a government mediation board for such disputes as the present one. The board would have power to fix minimum wages, manning scales and working conditions on ships receiving government subsidies.

The chief stumbling block in the impasse was the demand of marine engineers and masters, mates and pilots for hiring preference. The shipowners have repeatedly refused to grant this, contending that to do so would be to curtail their freedom of choosing the men to command their ships.

The shipowners announced that they had offered wage increases, recognition and a guarantee not to interfere with organizational activity or the desires of any employees to join the unions.

Longshoremen Protest Hiring Striking Seamen

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 (AP)—Antagonism between the International Longshoremen's Association and striking maritime workers became acute again last night with an announcement from Joseph P. Ryan, president of the association, that its members would not work for a shipping line that came to terms last week with the strikers.

The affected line is the American-Foreign Steamship Company, operators of coastwise vessels. The longshoremen's union has consistently opposed the strike of rank-and-file seamen on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

Mr. Ryan said the American-Foreign firm was preparing to return to service two ships now in drydock here, and "If the owners carry out the terms of their contract and employ strikers, they will stay in port; or if they leave port, they will carry no freight."

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Rhode Island

Providence—Saturday, Jan. 9, 1:15 p. m., Friday, Jan. 29, 8:15 a. m., Saturday, Feb. 20, 1:15 p. m., Friday, March 12, 8:15 a. m., WJAR, 890kc.

Japan Aids Philippines

MANILA, Jan. 2 (AP)—A gift of the Japanese Government and private Japanese concerns, relief supplies valued at 10,000 yen arrived yesterday for sufferers of the Cagayan valley flood last Dec. 4. The disaster killed more than 100 persons.

The supplies arrived at Aparri, at the mouth of the Cagayan river, aboard the Japanese ship, Takao Maru.

Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

ment of nations"; the progressive establishment of the correct relations of national currencies which no longer represent a fair parity; and a joint declaration on monetary policy by the leading world powers."

This declaration is to cover the following points:

"The avoidance of currency depreciation as an instrument of international trade competition, the preservation and extension of the stability of rates if once adjusted to the necessities of the situation of each particular country, the elimination of seasonal variations in the value of currencies, and the recognition of the desirability for a transition to a more permanent regime without undue delay."

Finally, the endowment goes on record for "the progressive abolition of exchange and clearing regimes, in the measure that it has been possible to solve the problems of international indebtedness, to resume international lending and to restrain uncontrolled flights of capital by standstill agreements.

The announcement says that this program "is one of the direct results of the unofficial international conference held at Chatham House, London, in March, 1935," and that it joins with the council of the International Chamber of Commerce "in presenting these suggestions for the serious consideration of all thinking people."

Bills of Workers All Paid Up To Jan. 1 by the 'Boss'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31—Every employee of the American Chemical Paint Company at Ambler faces the new year with a clean slate as far as debts are concerned. That was the unique Christmas present handed to each one of them by the president, J. Harvey Gravell. But, he says, the $100,000 it cost him is one of the best investments he ever made.

Talking quietly to the workers one by one a week or so before Christmas, Mr. Gravell learned just how their personal finances stood. When the holiday came they knew why. One at a time they were called to the office and given checks covering mortgages on their homes, payments due on refirgerators and radios, and debts to butchers, grocers, dentists, and many more. Those free from all debt, together with temporary employees, received a straight $100 gift.

"Everybody would be a lot happier and better off," Mr. Gravell explained, "if employers would stop chiseling on their employees. If they don't give the laborer his due voluntarily, they're going to have to sooner or later.

"My motive was partly selfish, because I've found that an employee free from debt is a more efficient employee. But, after all, the wealth handed back to these fellows was actually produced by them here in the plant."

Mr. Gravell started business "on a shoestring" here 22 years ago, and in building up his fortune toward the million dollar mark, was familiar at times with the burden of debt—and with the relief which came when it was lifted. Such relief, he felt, would make a Christmas present that would be hard to beat.

TVA Wage Rise Comes Before Board Action

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 2 (AP)—A new wage scale, providing increases for approximately 7000 TVA workers, went into effect yesterday despite lack of approval by the board of directors.

Directors agreed Thursday that whatever scale is approved will be retroactive to Jan. 1. The board will meet again Monday or Tuesday to act on a recommendation submitted recently by representatives of workers and the TVA authority.

It provides increases of around 10 per cent for skilled workers engaged on TVA dams and other projects.

Mrs. Roosevelt, in Guild

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt is a member of the New York Newspaper Guild, the guild made known yesterday.

Mrs. Roosevelt signed her application, Eleanor Robsevelt, gave her occupation as columnist, and her residence as the White House. She joined as a member-at-large.

Mrs. Roosevelt writes a syndicated daily column, "My Day."

Reigns Over Tournament of Roses

Powell Press Service

Nancy Bumpus

Pasadena Junior College Girl in Regal Robes of Queen of Tournament of Roses

1,000,000 Jam Pasadena to See Pageant of Roses

PASADENA, Calif., Jan. 1 (AP)—A bright sun beat back the storm clouds today to provide perfect weather for Pasadena's 48th annual Tournament of Roses before a crowd unofficially estimated at 1,000,000.

There were 55 floats decked with 5,000,000 roses, lilies, gladioli and orchids designed on the theme, "Romance in Flowers."

New Year's Day provided a bright contrast to the uncertain weather of the past week, as a reminder of the storm that passed. The snow tops of the Sierra Madres stood out sharply.

The grand sweepstakes prize was awarded to the Santa Barbara (Calif.) float, a Persian garden on wheels depicting Omar Khayyam and the "thou" of his poetry.

Long Beach, Calif., won the theme prize and in a special class, an Australian entry captured first place.

The slow moving parade formed under the customary prelude to the afternoon's football game in the Rose Bowl—the nation's first "bowl" in a list that grows longer and more varied every year—in which the University of Pittsburgh eleven defeated the University of Washington, 21 to 0.

Miss Nancy Bumpus, a Pasadena Junior College coed, the Queen of the Tournament, rode in the first float with her court. The setting was a royal rose garden.

Seventeen bands from Southern California, augmented by those of University of Washington and Arizona State Teachers College saluted the new year with music.

Lehman

(Continued from Page 1)

by all the pomp with which this most populous and wealthy of all the states has come to vest its inaugurals. But Governor Lehman, resuming reins he would have laid down this year save for the urgings of the President in which the entire national Democratic convention joined last summer, spoke in the blunt terms of a man who values the meaning of his words rather than their rhetoric.

Pledges

Simply and without equivocation, he served notice on the "forces of selfish opposition to liberal policy" that his whole energy would be directed "to bring about still better economic conditions, more social justice, still greater prosperity for all."

"We must bend all our efforts to the achievement of greater and steadier employment, higher wages and more humane working conditions," he declared. "These accomplishments will, in turn, bring improvement in the earnings of invested savings. As in the past, I shall solicit the active co-operation of business men as well as of representatives of employees.

"We must concede that the homes of thousands of men, women and children of low-income groups are deplorable; they are discordant with what we are proudly hereailing as the American standard of living.

"We know that in many industries and businesses wages are still pitiably low and hours unconscionably long. We know that the lot of the farmer and the dairyman is still burdensome. We know that we still have before us the task of establishing a broader system of social security for those who live on wages and modest salaries. . . .

Solidify Gains

"We must solidly gains won with so much difficulty. Some modifications, some adjustments may well have to be made. But, by and large, the essentials of the economic and social reforms we have achieved should remain as permanent fixtures in our body politic.

"At the same time the years to come will require other new changes and new plans. We cannot afford to stop in our march of progress."

It was a speech which, while leaving specific recommendations to his annual legislative message next week, was none the less a fighting declaration that he returned to his stewardship more confident than ever of popular support for a program of reform in the governmental and social structure.

Understanding

Speaking always in terms of the "common interest," the Governor observed that it was "all too easy to condemn liberal economic and social reforms as mere inconvenience or unnecessary, burdensome harassment," but that the history of social and labor legislation in New York had shown how much of it had been opposed by business interests "through lack of understanding of its purposes or through groundless suspicion of its implications." This had been proved when supervision of banks and insurance companies, utility regulation, factory inspection, workmen's compensation and improvement of working conditions was written into the statutes, he continued. Yet there was no doubt, he added, that if today an attempt were made to repeal any of those laws, "the strongest protest would come from the very interests who opposed their original enactment."

"Modern civilization," he continued, "inevitably enlarges the scope and functions of a democratic government which owes protection to the weak as well as to the strong. If the past had had more enlightened sympathy and sincere co-operation from business interests, we should today be further along in our march of progress.

"I am speaking from the experience and knowledge of many years when I say that much of the progressive social and labor legislation could, with very great help to all concerned, have had the active support of employers as well as workers.

Asks Co-operation

"I do not believe I am too optimistic when I express the hope that in the coming year employers will realize that it is to their own advantage to initiate and sponsor legislation for the protection of their workers. I am counting on receiving their willing co-operation during the next two years in an ever-increasing degree."

Congratulations

The prelude to the ceremonies was a message of commendation and congratulation from President Roosevelt, who voiced regret that he could not be present. His representative was Postmaster General James A. Farley, state and national Democratic chairman, who was the center of a milling organization crowd, bothe before and after the formalities. United States Senator Robert F. Wagner also sat on the Assembly Chamber rostrum, where was the entire panoply of state officialdom. State Senators and Assemblymen attended in numbers that were markedly Democratic, for this party has steadily asserted its mastery in all branches of the New York government since 1932, save in the Assembly, where this year it has whittled down the Republican majority to two.

District leaders and all manner of professional politicians were on display with a weather eye for the details of dispensation that will come with organization of the Legislature next week. Tammany Hall's bailiwick of Manhattan sent no leadership representation, although the other four of the five counties of the greater city where the Roosevelt-Farley label is firmly attached today had their best foot forward for the occasion, leading off with Edward J. Flynn, at once Secretary of State and political boss of Bronx county.

New York City mayoral ambitions for 1937, state gubernatorial ambitions for 1933, and in particular, the channel of immediate disbursements, characterized the interests of the political droves attending the ceremonies.

Praising time and again the "victorious way" in which President Roosevelt had advanced to meet the depression challenge to democratic government, Governor Lehman denied that to join the continuation of the betterments enforced by the emergency meant either a surrender of state powers or "any impairment of sovereign rights." Such a course clearly had been endorsed by preponderant numbers of citizens in the Empire State, he continued, in an alignment "to fight against a reactionary philosophy of government."

European Grape in Texas

The European table grape is now being successfully grown in southwest Texas.

Drys Begin Drive For Voters' Favor In South Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—A determination to embark on a vigorous campaign in view of the coming State elections was reached at the annual meeting of the South Australian Alliance for the Abolition of the Liquor Traffic by the Will of the People.

The recent amendment of the Licensing Act allowing permits to be issued after the regulated hours for trade was condemned strongly, and the president, Fred W. Dinnis, said that such undermining by Parliament of temperance legislation which was on the statute books by the clearly expressed will of the people, had aroused indignation.

Increase in Membership

The continuance of that feeling, said Mr. Dinnis, was shown by the notable increase in the membership of the alliance and the improvement in its financial position. Many more churches were asking for alliance field day services. Conference proceedings of the Licensed Victuallers' Association indicated that the liquor trade was out to obtain evening hours for bar business, Mr. Dinnis said.

The meeting carried a resolution protesting against "the unjustifiable amendments to the Licensing Act, particularly in connection with the extension of the permit system which, by its operation, is most seriously counteracting the benefits of 6 o'clock closing, enabling, as it does, hotels, by obtaining a permit, practically to continue trading in liquor until midnight, thus increasing drinking and drunkenness and seriously imperiling the youth by its infringement of the law against the sale of liquor to persons under 21."

New Legislation Urged

Another resolution expressed regret that the promise made by the Government to a deputation from the alliance and kindred bodies to introduce a measure in Parliament to check the evil of drinking in dance halls had not been kept. It was urged that the question should be given earnest consideration by the Cabinet during recess with a view to passing necessary legislation during the next session of Parliament.

The general secretary of the New Zealand Alliance, J. M. Murray, who gave a stirring address at the meeting, said the alcohol drinking habit, and the vast commercialized system of temptation, which sought to inculcate and develop that habit, constituted the greatest single factor menacing public welfare.

Anglo-American Debt Talk Planned by London Group

(Continued from Page 1)

the Imperial Policy group's delegation.

If, as a result of Sir Austen Chamberlain's committee, and the tour of the Imperial Policy group, a realistic comprehension of American public opinion is carried back to Great Britain, a distinct service to world peace and Anglo-American co-operation will have been made.

As far as the war debts go, officials here would naturally like to see Great Britain resume payments. But they want the payments to be made for their own sake, not as a means to some ulterior end.

The United States advanced to Great Britain in war loans $4,277,000,000 bearing interest at five per cent. For some time interest payments were met from proceeds of new advances.

Debts and Reparations

The question was complicated from the beginning by the argument raised in connection with war debts in general that payment of the debts should have a close relationship with payment of reparations by Germany. Washington, however, consistently refused to allow such a relationship and also turned down the British proposal to wipe out intergovernmental obligations incurred during the war.

On the initiative of the United States Government negotiations for the funding of the war debt with Britain were opened early in 1923.

The British debt commission was headed by Stanley Baldwin, then Chancellor of the Exchequer. An agreement was finally arrived at on June 19, 1923, whereby the British debt, principal and deferred interest, was funded at $4,600,000,000. Repayment was to be over a period of 62 years with annual installments ranging from $160,000,000 to $186,000,000, the average interest rate being at 3.3 per cent. This was equivalent to a reduction of 20 per cent in the debt on the basis of 4½ per cent interest.

Famous Moratorium

Great Britain met all her payments under the agreement until the one year moratorium on all intergovernment debt payments during the fiscal year 1931-32. On Nov. 10, 1932, London asked that the war debt agreements be revised and that the payments due Dec. 15, 1932, be postponed.

On Dec. 1, 1932, the British Government submitted a long memorandum declaring that further payments of war debts would hinder the economic and financial recovery of the world. Washington did not alter its stand on insisting on payment and Britain paid the $95,500,000 due on Dec. 15, 1932.

The next payment due was $76,000,000 due from Britain on June 15, 1933; toward this British made a "token" payment of $10,000,000, paid in silver. Another "token" payment was made on Dec. 15, 1933, a payment of $7,500,000 in American currency, being made toward the $118,000,000 due.

This was the last payment of any kind made by the British Government.

Wealth Gathers For Debut Party In Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31 — Thumbing their way back through dusty newspaper files, society reporters sought in vain for record of any function so elaborate as the party given on Dec. 29 by Mr. and Mrs. Peter A. B. Widener for the latter's 17-year-old daughter, Joan Peabody. Its cost was variously estimated at between $50,000 and $100,000.

Newsmen and photographers, finding their way barred to the ballroom, Clover Room and five floors of rooms reserved for guests in the Bellevue-Stratford, contented themselves with plying hotel officials and employees with questions, and hovering around the main entrance, as limousines discharged the 1500 American and foreign social celebrities who were invited. Rumor said that only one photographer, representing a weekly illustrated magazine, was admitted to the festivities.

Not since the early days of the hotel had so many silk hats glistened in "Peacock Alley" or such diamonds sparkled in the main hall. But the guests, titled or plutocratic, did not linger long in the public gaze before being swallowed up by express elevators to the reserved floors.

The ballroom, according to word coming down, was transformed by decorations and by lights hidden in masses of smilax. Upon the stage an orchestra of 100 dance musicians was assembled—at a reputed cost of more than $10,000. Flowers were arranged on the pillars and about the balcony. Sods were laid to soften the tread of guests on their way from the ballroom to the scene of the 2 a. m. supper. A fountain kept bubbles moving in opalescent billows.

A life-sized wooden horse was observed on its way into the secrecy of the ballroom—but nobody seemed to know just what it was for.

The reporters murmured that prosperity must be well on its way round the corner at last!

Russia's Popular 'Jazz King' Symbolizes New Soviet Gayety

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—Soviet Russia's "King of Jazz," Leonid Utyosoff, has the reputation of receiving the largest money income in the Soviet Union. His contract with the Red Army this year pays him 50,000 rubles a month, equivalent to the wages of 250 average workers in industry.

The army also pays members of his orchestra monthly salaries ranging from 4000 to 7500 rubles. Members of the orchestra and their leader receive substantial additional income from motion pictures, the radio, and phonograph recordings.

The remarkable divergence between the earnings of Russia's most popular orchestra leader and those of an ordinary worker indicates that the law of supply and demand still operates to a limited extent in the Soviet economic system. Certainly the demand for Utyosoff's music far exceeds the supply. Tickets are sold out days in advance for every appearance of his orchestra.

But with all his money, Utyosoff can buy few luxuries, because few luxuries are for sale in Russia. The family's chief indulgence apparently is a long summer holiday at the seashore.

Utyosoff has one apparent advantage over the highest Government and Communist party officials; receiving more money than he can conveniently spend, he is practically compelled to save a considerable portion of his income. Officials, with nominal money incomes, can save nothing.

Utyosoff's unique position in Russia arises from the immense popularity of jazz music. Four years ago, the ruling Communists decided to encourage modern dancing, and jazz orchestras sprang up in all parts of the Soviet Union. Millions of people have learned to dance a little, and the demand for dance orchestras is greater than the supply. The new city cinemas have dance-halls, as well as newer clubs in factories and collective farms.

Utyosoff, however, does not play for dances. His is a concert orchestra, and during the past year he has increased his popularity by "jazzing" folk-songs of Russia's numerous tribes and races.

The name of Utyosoff is familiar almost everywhere in Russia, not only in the cities but in peasant villages. The radio and phonograph records have brought his music to remote regions, and his orchestra has visited the Arctic, the Far East, and Central Asia.

The orchestra leader has become a sort of symbol of the new Soviet "gaiety," started in 1935 by Joseph Stalin's dictum: "Life has become better, comrades, life has become more joyous."

Slum

(Continued from Page 1)

the removal of 40 Kensington families to houses which had been thoroughly rehabilitated, at very small expense. The Department of Housing and Sanitation and various City Hall officials co-operated with her.

The landlord of a block of dilapitated houses, after a meeting with her, agreed to furnish material for repairs if she would provide the labor.

This labor was furnished by unemployed men in the very families she sought to assist. Within three months the houses were repaired, equipped with electricity and provided with heaters.

The men worked day and night in order to complete the work on their homes—and in return the landlord allowed them six months' free rent.

The experiment was so successful for all concerned that it was repeated in other cases, and in a short time a total of 114 houses had been rehabilitated. The rents range now from $8 to $12—and not one family, Mrs. Hirshberger declared, has missed a rental payment during the ensuing three years.

"With improved surroundings," she said, "the families immediately assumed a new outlook on life. The women took pride in their housekeeping, the men regained the confidence necessary to obtain work, and the health of the children improved.

"These houses are now human homes, where families rear their children in an atmosphere of hope."

An incidental effect of the improvement, she added, is that many of the young people find most of their amusement at home now that the huoses are well lighted and heated.

The strained relations between tenants and landlord have been replaced by a cordiality which was expressed this Christmas in greetings sent to the owner by every one of the families occupying the houses.

Philadelphia Asks For Power to Form Housing Authority

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31—Philadelphia is to have a "resettlement administration" of its own, according to announcements by Mayor S. Davis Wilson Dec. 29. He is introducing an ordinance in council to establish a municipal housing authority and also is promising to establish shortly the new zoning commission which has been advocated by the City Planning Commission.

The housing authority, as planned by the Mayor and his advisers, would "erect and rent houses without profit." The ordinance will provide power to issue bonds, to acquire land, and to erect the buildings.

The new zoning commission would be empowered to act toward standardization of construction in any given area by controlling the character of new building operations. The present zoning board of adjustment, whose work it will supplement and not replace, has the power only to hear complaints.

One of the first objectives of the new board is expected to be the moving back of building lines in "bandbox" sections, so that as new houses are built, these narrow streets will be widened.

The planning commission has decided, according to the Mayor, to ask the Legislature to give Philadelphia the power to enact its own building code so it may be kept abreast of changing conditions.

Pointing to the effect of vibration from thousands of heavy intercity trucks passing through the city, the planning commission also recommends development of a truck-traffic loop around the city.

Blaze of Light O'er Pike's Peak Opens New Year

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Jan. 2 (AP)—Star shells, bursting high above snow-crowned Pike's Peak, gave 1937 a brilliant illuminated reception in the early darkness yesterday.

Fourteen intrepid climbers, who spent two days struggling through snow and cold to reach the 14,110-foot summit set off fireworks which were witnessed by thousands living within 100 miles of the mountain.

Clear, cold weather as the hour-long ceremonies began on the stroke of midnight helped make visible here the entire upper portion of the Peak and even the scars and canons on the mountain's face.

It was the sixteenth annual celebration of the AdAmAn club.

The hikers—five club members and nine guest helpers—were joined at the mountain summit for the demonstration by three local motorcyclists who managed to work their craft within a mile of the top—the first time the feat ever had been accomplished in mid-winter. They walked the remaining mile.

Snow drifts frozen "like blocks of cement" above the gnarled trees of timberline prevented a projected cog-train trip to the summit for 100 excursionists.

Glass Shortage Is Denied

TOLEDO, Ohio, Dec. 31 (AP)—John D. Biggers, president of the Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company, labeled as "entirely erroneous" today reports "indicating the recent closing down of various automobile plants as a direct result of strikes in the glass industry."

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

BUSINESS SERVICE

GLASS MANUFACTURER wishes to contact individual with marketable ideas or new processes of manufacturing. Box J-23, 824 Van Nuys Bldg., Los Angeles.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Housekeeper for motherless home with one child, 8 years; must be cultured, unencumbered, and a sincere student of Christian Science; references exchanged. C. C. Cheshire, Nogales, Ariz.

MFRS' REPRESENTATIVES

HAIG & JOHNSON, 73 Ann Street, Brisbane. Agents and importers of cotton, linen and silk napery; wholesale only; samples and correspondence invited.

MOVING AND STORAGE

KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSES — Storage and removal of Household Goods. SHIPMENTS to, from Florida, Pacific Coast points and Europe. 465 West 150th St., New York City.

MULTIGRAPHING

MULTIGRAPHING
Prompt attention to mail orders.
L. A. Letter Shop, 618 Lebanon Street
Los Angeles, Calif. VAndike 1289

REAL ESTATE

PALM BEACH AND VICINITY
Sales, Leases, Acreage—Inquiries Invited
FOSTER-JUEN, Inc.
323 Fern Street, West Palm Beach, Fla.

SEVEN Hundred Eighty Acres; part timber land, resort, some houses; half mile waterfront; Perdido Bay, Alabama. Mrs. Guy T. Smith, 39 Morgan Ave., Montgomery, Ala.

ROOMS TO LET

FLORIDA, Hollywood, 1907 Grant St.—Large sunny, nicely furnished rooms, with or without bath; 1½ miles to church and ocean.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

HEATED APARTMENTS
3 to 7 Room Suites
$40.50 to $76.00
Slightly more if furnished
Shawmut Realty Trust
24A CLEARWAY ST. TEL. KEN. 0482

BOSTON, 236-232-228-270 Bay State Rd.—Owned by Boston University, fronting Charles River; all outside exposure, 5 minutes to Park St.; 2-3-4 rooms, bath, refrigeration; residents manager, 226 Bay State Rd., Apt. 3, Ken. 3444, or superintendent in each house.

BOARD—INSTRUCTION

FLORIDA SEASON AFTER CHRISTMAS
LEISURELY projects for grown-ups who enjoy cultural home associations; music appreciation, Bible, current events, instruction in swimming and other sports, friendly fireside conferences; Christian Science church nearby, transportation in special Pullman; classes in college preparatory and general subjects; tutoring. Address FAITH BICKFORD, Sea Pines School, Box 3, Brewster-on-Cape Cod, Mass.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

FRENCH born, refined, cultured, desires room, board in good family in Boston, in exchange for companionship, tutoring, hostess; speaks perfect Italian. Box G-15, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS and Tables rented for New Year's. Tel. CAP. 3632. JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS, 27 Haymarket Sq., Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

GENERAL housemaid wanted by small family in Newton, Mass.; must be good cook; no laundry. Christian Scientist preferred. Box P-20, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—Young woman to assist in small school for sub-normal children; loving children; adaptable; capable; full particulars. Hope Acres, East Pepperell, Mass.

WANTED—Young woman for mother's helper; nice home; two in family. Address with references to 290 Pond Street, South Weymouth, Mass.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

BROOKLINE, MASS., 46 Green St.—Attractive home, large porches and grounds; quiet, homelike atmosphere; nurse in attendance. LONgwood 9825.

JEWELERS

WATCH Clock and Jewelry Repairing. Expert Personal Work. Reasonable prices. Arthur W. Flitt, 26 West St., Boston.

JEWELRY

DIAMONDS, watches and jewelry of exceptional quality; moderately priced. HALPER'S, 181 Mass. Ave., Boston. Established 25 Years.

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AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing; Watches, Diamonds and Wedding Rings in Gold and Platinum. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

ALL details arranged for shipping your HOUSEHOLD GOODS or AUTO between ATLANTIC and PACIFIC COAST Points in THRU freight cars at LOW RATES.
EMPIRE FREIGHT CO
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A MORE complete service offered, including storage, packing for rail or foreign shipment; local and interstate moving by van. NORRIS R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 194 Harvard St., Dorchester Center, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT, 2400

MIAMI, FLA.—Local and Long Distance Moving; padded, insured, licensed vans; get our low rates first. Flash Express & Storage Co., 251 S. W. 1st Court.

OFFICE FURNITURE

FOR SALE—8 floors of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 32 West 33rd, New York City.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office, well furnished, centrally located, full or part time. Phone Murray Hill 2-3231.

PRACTITIONER'S office, mornings until 1 o'clock. Suite 1961, 11 West 42nd Street, New York City. PE. 6-4818.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

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SIDNEY B. DURFEE Graduate of Perkins Institution, 22 Howard St., Malden, Mass. Tel. Malden 4297 or Center Newton 3074

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PRINTERS AND STATIONERS
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P. H. RIDDLE PRINTING and ENGRAVING
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HOUSES and APARTMENTS FOR RENT
in Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Carefully selected homes in the better neighborhoods.
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Realtors, 273 Harvard Street
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335 Commonwealth Ave., Newton Centre, Cen. New. 5252

FLORIDA—Modern six room bungalow, three bedrooms, double garage; excellent condition; good residential section of Orlando; $4500. R. H. Mansfield (Owner) Tavares, Florida.

FOREST HILLS

FOR SALE: Beautiful 1 family house; 6 rooms and bath; steam heat; fireplace; 2 car garage. Good lot and fine location. Cost $7500. $6000, cash $600. Balance 15 year mortgage 5½%—easy monthly payments.

PARKWAY 3040 (Boston)

HOLLY HILL, FLA.—New five-room cottage on the river front; terms reasonable. Box 46, South of the postoffice.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON The Ilkley, 178 Huntington Ave., opp. The Mother Church—Attractive rooms, all new inner-spring mattresses, running water, elevator, garage. MRS. GIFFORD-HEWITT, COM. 7862.

BOSTON, 506 Beacon Street — Sunny and river rooms now available; breakfast optional. Tel. COM. 5883.

FLORIDA, Ocala, 320 4th St.—Sunny furnished room, twin beds, connecting bath; Christian Scientist preferred; couple; season; 5 miles Silver Springs. Write MRS. BESSIE J. LEIGH.

WELLESLEY, MASS.—Furnished rooms, large and small; oil heat; central location; 1938 house just opened. 617 Washington St. Wel. 2254.

ROOMS WANTED

WANTED by gentleman in Quincy, Mass., furnished room near bath; with Christian Scientists; near church; state rent in letter. Box G-16, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXPERIENCED lithographic engraver, designer; samples upon request; go anywhere; willing to do anything; moderate salary. M. P. HOLTZ, 228 Ninth St., Brooklyn, N. Y. South 8-5164.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ACCOUNTANT now employed desires change of position; grad. Univ. of Pittsburgh Bus. Administration; highest ref.; will go East or West. Box A-14, 420 Bessemer Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

EXECUTIVE housekeeper for large home or institution; or as companion for elderly woman; references. Georgie Scranton, Madison, Conn.

LADY closing her summer inn wants to spend winter south as companion, for expenses; drives car. Box 67, Ashburnham, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER—Secretary; American; typist; knowledge of French and Spanish; experience in France and Spanish-speaking country; position with Christian Scientists preferred. P. O. Box 591, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

SINGING Correct diction, speaking; private class. ROBERT MALONE, 915 Carnegie Col. 5-8348, or 324 W. 86th, N.Y.C.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented. Repairing. Arcade Typewriter, 89 Berkeley St., Boston.

Whne in need of help watch these columns for advertisements of men and women qualified for the position.

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Three Convenient Locations
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BOB JOYCE
Conveniently Located
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Prompt Delivery Service
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MODERN BEAUTY SALON
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Oriental and Domestic Rugs
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STATIONERY COMPANY
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Phone 7-8532 1721 3rd Ave. N.

Rosenberger's
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LADIES' HAND BAGS
of unmistakable quality

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Style—Quality—Price

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ALABAMA'S LARGEST
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FOOD DISTRIBUTORS

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CORAL GABLES

CORAL GABLES GROCERY CO., Inc.
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A Complete Assortment
VEGETABLES—GROCERIES
MEATS and BAKERY GOODS
Quality Foods Courtesy Service

Where friends meet—and Eat
THE TIFFIN
SAN SEBASTIAN HOTEL BUILDING
CORAL GABLES, FLA.
Evorll B. Grute, Owner and Manager

DAYTONA BEACH

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138 SOUTH BEACH STREET

Shop here for a beautiful selection of fine piece goods, table linens, bed linens, curtains, drapery materials, spreads, dainty underthings, hosiery, neckwear.

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Atlantic White Flash Gasoline
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Stations Located at:
Corner of Broadway and Atlanta Ave.
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Corner Volusia Ave. and Seagrave St.
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TRIPLE S GROCETERIA
220 South Beach Street
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LAWSON MARKET
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100% Home Owned

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Experienced Operators
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Complete Line of Foods
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Beach Wear and Equipment for Men, Women and Children
LAS OLAS BLVD. *At The Beach*

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DEPARTMENT STORE
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For Laundry and Dry Cleaning Call
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Miami's Oldest—South's Largest
In Miami Phone 2-5111 28 N. E. 1st St.
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1010-1016 FIRST STREET

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Auto Supply & Service Stores
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23 East Adams Street Phone 5-7200

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LAURA and ADAMS STREETS
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Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts.
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ARMSTRONG'S GRILL
New Location
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LAKELAND FLA.

MIAMI

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All branches of Beauty Culture given by
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We would like to C.U.B.A. Patron of Ours
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McFARLAND AWNING CORP.
742 S. W. EIGHTH STREET
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Tarpaulins and Umbrellas

BUILDING
CONTRACTOR and REPAIRS
Painting, Waterproofing and All Kinds of Construction Work
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Complete line of new and used furniture for homes, apartments and hotels.
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Everything for the Fisherman
BEST TACKLE BIGGEST VARIETY
FREE DELIVERY Phone 3-1616
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All Leading Brands of Oil
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"Best Quality Work"
White Belt Laundry and Dry Cleaning
"We Pick Up and Deliver"
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Home Made Ice Cream
23 Flavors
DELICIOUS SODAS and SUNDAES
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INSURANCE
of all kinds
BAKER INSURANCE AGENCY
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Complete mechanical service
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Two fireproof constructed warehouses, custom bonded space. Special service for household goods, private rooms, vaults for furs, rugs silver and other valuables. Long distance and local hauling. Only experienced white men employed.
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AIR-COOLED TIRES
NEVER WEAR SMOOTH
Distributed by
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F. A. HOOVER
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"Miami's Market Center"
27 N. W. FIFTH STREET
1301 WEST FLAGLER STREET
We appreciate your patronage

The Jersey Ice Cream Co.
Jersey ICE CREAM
MIAMI, FLORIDA

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
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We sincerely strive to make
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One of the best sources of milk supply in South Florida
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Owned and operated by local dairy farmers.
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The Boulevard at 30th Street
Where cooking is an art and Service is a pleasure.
Course Dinners from 50c

BRING IT HERE AND LET US WORRY!
BRAKES
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RAILEY-MILAM, Inc.
27 W. Flagler 1173 W. Flagler
3704 N. E. 2nd Ave. 3418 Main Highway
621 Washington Ave., Miami Beach

If you want a tailor-made permanent see
LOUIS, YOUR HAIRDRESSER
231 HALCYON ARCADE No. 4 Phone 2-1853

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

Miami's Most Particular
Prefer Laundry Service by
Gralynn Laundry
400 N. W. 8th St. Phone 3-3148

LLOYD PRINTING, INC.
1880 N. MIAMI AVE. Tel. 2-4743

Bert's Grocerteria
INCORPORATED
Coconut Grove's Independent Food Stores
3440 MAN HIGHWAY
Phones 4-1631, 4-1632

McAVOY'S
ATLANTIC WHITE FLASH
Washing, Polishing, Lubrication
Biscayne Blvd. at 7th Street
PHONE 2-9817

COMPLETE LINE OF
HOSIERY, BAGS and GLOVES
MODERATELY PRICED AT
The Hosiery Shop
Mrs. John A. Gaddis, 117 Seybold Arc.

Thomas Awning Co. Inc.
Established 1914
Venetian Blinds Awnings Garden Furniture
WE RENT FOLDING CHAIRS
Phone 2-2560 3645 N. E. Second Ave.

Miami's Most Exclusive
TYPEWRITER STORE
ALL MAKES—NEW and REBUILT
Typewriters — Adding Machines
Portables — Mimeographs
Supplies Service Rentals
PALM TYPEWRITER CO.
171 N. E. Second Street Ph. 2-0514

MIAMI BEACH

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 22445
8:45 A. M.-5 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"MERCURY MADE"
MOTOR OIL
Umbrella Service Station
1600 ALTON ROAD
Complete Car Service
Chas. A. Pelton, Owner
(Formerly of Umbrella Garage)
PHONE 5-1808

FLORIDA

ORLANDO

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Ave. and Livingston

CALL
ACME-Colonial CLEANERS
ORANGE LAUNDRY
Clean Clothes Craftsmen
Church Street at Palmetto
Dial 7090 or 2313
Winter Park Phone 413

PALM BEACH

We've Moved
From 328 Worth Avenue to
15 MIZNER ALLEY
Hand Blocked Linen, Artificial Flowers, Gifts. Representatives for Wedgwood and Lenox China, Swedish Glass, Peasant Wares.
Fannie Ruhstadt, Inc.
RES. PHONE 4883

WEST PALM BEACH

In Palm Beach and West Palm Beach
—The Only—
Complete Fashion Store
Hatch's INC.
Clematis—Olive West Palm Beach

Fairbanks-Morse
Pumps and Refrigerators
BURKHARDT'S ELECTRIC SHOP
Contractor and Dealer
207 Clematis Street Tel. 5804

BRALEY'S CORNER
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Goodyear Tires—Sinclair Gas
Indexed Lubrication
FIRST AT OLIVE STREET PHONE 4000

ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

Glidden Paints
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
THE GLIDDEN PAINT STORE
300 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

Flamingo Beauty Shoppe
We Specialize in
Duart Permanent Waves
"Choice of Hollywood Stars"
Shampoo, Set and Dry, 75 cents
PHONE 4622 2003 SOUTH DIXIE

CONSTANT SERVICE
B. D. COLE INC.
Telephone 4114
WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA

Shop at
Dorothy-Denny's
HATS and SPORTSWEAR
"Just a Little Different"
221 Clematis Street Phone 4846
WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA

SOUTHLAND BAKERY
Real Homelike Cakes and Pastries
Good Bread and Rolls, Too.
MAY WE SERVE YOU?
3409-11 S. Dixie, W. Palm Beach, Fla.
J. H. ROGERS
O. M. ROGERS Phone 8366

THE RIGGLE SHOP
315 Clematis Street Phone 6051
Now is the time to select your
CHRISTMAS GIFTS
Hosiery, Underwear, Jewelry, Bags, Toilet Goods, Scarfs, Handkerchiefs, Negligees, Robes and many other gift items.

OLIVE AT FERN
FERN GRILL
FULL COURSE MEALS
40c, 50c, 75c, $1.00
Sea Food, Steaks, Chops
LUNCHEON — DINNER

Marguerite and Juliette
APARTMENTS
Beautiful Outside Apartments and Hotel Rooms Completely Furnished
ALL UTILITIES SUPPLIED
1101 Georgia Ave. at M St. Ph. 9383

SARASOTA

SARASOTA HARDWARE & PAINT CO., INC.
"Real Quality and Service"
Devoe Paint Radio Repair Service
486 Main Street

Young Electric Service
Frigidaire—L. H. Electric Ranges and Water Heaters—F. M. Water Systems —Bosch, F. M. and Crosley Radio
Wiring Service—Appliances
360 Main Phone 2121

Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
Bradenton Fort Myers St. Petersburg
462 MAIN STREET, SARASOTA

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

SARASOTA (Continued)

AMOCO
Amoco Service Station
COMPLETE SERVICING
At Five Points Phone 2240
Free Parking

NATHANS
Ladies' Ready to Wear
Red Cross Shoes, Sportswear
Next to Palmer Bank

Badger Pharmacy, Inc.
at Five Points
S. D. BOYLSTON, *Manager*
Luncheonette Service
Stationery — Perfumes
PHONE 2224

The Sport Shop
"For Sports Wear and Everywhere"
Costume Jewelry
At Five Points

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
330 MAIN STREET PHONE 3231

The Blossom Shop
Flowers and Plants
CAMBRIDGE GLASS POTTERY
Flowers by Wire
Phone 2331 241 Main Street

Bay View Cleaners and Laundry
429 MAIN STREET
A Complete Cleaning Service

In Sarasota It's
MARTIN'S
Restaurant and Coffee Shop
AT FIVE POINTS
Sea Foods a Specialty

PEERLESS SHOP CLOTHES
Smart Styles for Men and Boys
SUITS SHOES FURNISHINGS

LaMODE
"Where Quality Comes First, Price Next"
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear
Bien Jolie Corsets
Gotham Gold Stripe Hosiery
251 MAIN ST. "Meet Me at La Mode"

MAC'S FOOD SHOP
318 Main Street Phone 2299
Dress up your desserts and salads with
KNOX
Sparkling GELATINE

ST. PETERSBURG

Our chapel and service offer every facility and convenience.
The BAYNARD COMPANY
Funeral Home
Dial 4151 770 Fourth Ave., North

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
117-123 9th St. North Telephone 8403
HOME OWNED

CONCORD
Patio Restaurant and Coffee Shop
Good Food—Excellent Service
Special Sunday Dinners
2ND AVE. AT 1ST STREET NORTH
Phone 7823 A. B. Chase, Owner

"ACKERMAN'S"
NEWS STAND
"Call for your home-town paper"
We sell The Christian Science Monitor and periodicals, also the worth-while magazines
325 CENTRAL Phone 6165

SHARRON HAT SHOP
Exclusive Millinery
Phone 4319 116 First Ave., N. E.
Opposite Soreno Hotel
Dial 7536

Lowrey's
SMART CLOTHES FOR THE YOUNGER SET
346 Central Avenue

Keller's Shoe Repair Shop
REPAIRS
Exceptionally Fine Work, Dry Cleaning and Laundry
Notice New Location
524 CENTRAL AVE.

ROGERS *Dry Cleaners*
MAINTAIN THE
HIGHEST STANDARD *of Work and Service at Reasonable Prices*
1700 CENTRAL AVENUE DIAL 4187

PHONE 87824 ESTAB. 1923
E. H. KANISS CO., Inc.
DIAMOND MERCHANTS - JEWELERS
Diamond Setting Expert Repairing
11 FLORIDA ARCADE

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

TAMPA

MAAS BROTHERS
for
FASHION LEADERSHIP

Seminole
FURNITURE COMPANY
INCORPORATED
809-809 FLORIDA AVENUE
Tampa, Florida

Ernest Maas Inc.
TAMPA'S FINEST LADIES SPECIALTY SHOP
Fashions in Good Taste
811 TAMPA STREET
I. MILLER BEAUTIFUL HOSIERY
ONIE AVEI LEE MILLINERY
RICE-O'NEILL SHOES

Old Reliable Shu Fixry
201 EAST LAFAYETTE ST.
High Grade Shoe Repairing and Shoe Polishes
Reasonable Prices
C. S. Unger, Mgr.

Warren's De Soto
Cleaners - Laundry
Dyers - Hatters
TAMPA, FLA.

JUBILEE SAVINGS
That Set New Records for Value-Giving
SEARS GOLDEN JUBILEE 1886 1936
Sears, Roebuck & Co.
TAMPA, FLA.

WINTER HAVEN

The Jolley Motor Co.
SALES SERVICE
Winter Haven — Auburndale

GEORGIA

MACON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4196-2
9-10:30 A. M. Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Shop at
Sears and Save
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
MACON, GA.

Marvin's Grocery
GROCERIES AND MEATS
The Store of Quality
Phones 138-139 2105 VINEVILLE AVE.
Prompt Delivery

CHAPMAN'S GARAGE
COMPLETE SERVICE
419 Mulberry St. Phone 2951

Collins Baking Co.
Bread and Cakes
205 Cotton Ave. Phone 4900

Snow's DRY CLEANING LAUNDRY DYEING
Phone 6000
MAIL ORDERS SOLICITED

SAVANNAH

Citizens Bank & Trust Company
1 Bull Street
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA

FREE BROTHERS
DRY CLEANING CO.
and INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
404-412 East Broughton Street
Phone 2-3125
Our New Garment Process Adds Lustre and Sheen to Your Clothes

Lindsay & Morgan Co.
Furniture—Carpets
Interior Decorators

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

Asheville Ice & Storage Company
Incorporated
ICE AND COAL
Cold Storage for Perishables
34 South Market Street Tel. 73 and 138

CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
Our Hand Work Department cares for your Party Needs
DIAL 3-5191

Reliance Engineering Co.
INCORPORATED
E. H. Brandt Jr. P. W. Christian
L. O. Brandt
Heating, Piping, Air Conditioning
Engineers and Contractors
Rely on Reliance

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information: 58, Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris; 16, rue du Mont Blanc, Geneva.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address, and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

FLATS TO LET

PORTOFINO Italian Riviera, furnished flat to let. English home; 4 rooms, bath, kitchen; finest view on coast, facing south. Box W-593—BCM/CSM, London.

POST WANTED

PARIS—Madame Canal, 3 rue Duguesclin. Government School Teacher knowing English gives French lessons at home. Frs. 20.- an hour.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

SPIEZ, Bernese Oberland, Switzerland—For sale, rent or exchange with other property in Swiss city, high-class modern property, 6 rooms, garage, beautiful park, splendid situation; near station; reduced price. Apply: DIANA, Spiez, Lake of Thoune.

BRITISH WEST INDIES

JAMAICA

"The Sports"
ROY MORIN LTD.
27 KING ST., KINGSTON Jamaica B.W.I.
Jamaica's Exclusive Men's Shop
Noted for Square Dealing
English Doeskins, Serges, Worsted, Sweaters, Harris Tweeds, Doeskin Gloves, Foulard and Loom Silk Ties, Irish Linen, and Shantung Silk Suits, Indian Pith Helmets, English Leather Shoes.

Europe

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

N. THORSØE-OLSEN & CO.
PRINTING OFFICE
HENRIK STEFFENSVEJ 3
TEL. VESTER 3059

SEE NEXT PAGE

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

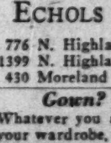
For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hemlock 0671
8 A. M.-11 A. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
"The Store of Unique Value"
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING May's DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

DO YOU KNOW?
That it is cheaper to have your Rats, Roaches, etc., exterminated by us than to keep them.
Let us explain our Methods
No Obligations. Reasonable Rates.
F. A. YORK, Distributor
ROSE EXTERMINATOR CO.
27 PEACHTREE ARCADE Wa 8343

"Everything for the Well Dressed Man"
LEW ADLER
Established 1906
113 Peachtree Wa 4887



EAGER & SIMPSON
CORSET SHOP
Corsets, Brassieres and Underwear
24 Cain Street, N. E.

Charles E. Shepard
INSURANCE
Whatever your Insurance needs:—
I can supply them or give counsel.
2020 Rhodes-Haverty Bldg. Wa. 3793

Chajage's
"Dixie's Leading Fur Shop"
HENRY SOBELSON, Prop.
220 Peachtree Street

Schneider & Son JEWELERS
"Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide"
107 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.
ATLANTA, GA.

Nationally Known
SHOES
for MEN, WOMEN, CHILDREN
Every Type of Footwear for the Entire Family
BYCK'S 383 PEACHTREE STREET

For Fine Foods
at Economical Prices Call Us
ECHOLS & LYLE, Inc.
776 N. Highland Ave. He 0344
1399 N. Highland Ave. He 9780
430 Moreland Ave. N. E. Ja 0546

Cown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

FRANCE

PARIS

"Say It With Flowers"
BERNARD
FLORIST
128 rue de Longchamp
Deliveries to All Paris
Tel.: Passy 86-91

POCOCK & JOHNSON

5 Rue de Surène, Paris
Tel: Anj. 15-60
Groceries and Candies

INSURANCE of all kinds
GENERAL AGENCY OF THE "ZURICH" Cie.
Ch. Hanicotte
2 avenue des Marronniers
Villeneuve St. George (S & O)
Near Paris

Marcelline
Smartest Hats in Paris for the price.
RUE DU MARCHE ST. HONORE

"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"

Charles Landrat
FLORIST
Rond Point de Longchamp
Tel. Passy 81-04
Open 7 a. m. till 9 p. m.

HOLLAND

THE HAGUE

PH. SPECHT GRYP
ASSURANCE
Prins Mauritslaan 91, 's-Gravenhage
Cath: Singel 28, Utrecht
Hollandsche Societeit
van Levensverzekeringen Anno 1807
Laat u eens inlichten?

NORWAY

OSLO

"THE EGYPTIAN CREAM" and all
EL-MASHRIK PREPARATIONS
A. C. Hütten
Hammerstadsgt. 11 Tel. 62041

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

Ellen Johanson
HAIRDRESSER
Schélegatan 18 Tel. 507413

MIMOSA—*Florists*
Norrlandsgatan 3
Recommend their artistic floral work.
TEL. 117092

SWITZERLAND

AARAU

M. LÜSCHER-GLOOR
GRABEN 28
SEIDEN-UND WOLLSTOFFE
Silk and Woollen Materials

BASEL

FRAU L. MEIER
Epicerie 8% Liga M.
Tel. 30.144 *Grocery*
Sempacherstrasse 23

MALERATELIER
J. BERTSCHIN
übernimmt sämtl. Malerarbeiten.
Florastrasse 13, Binningen bei Basel.
TEL. 49.283 (PAINTER)

GEBR. RENAUD
Comestibles
Eisengasse 12, BASEL Tel. 22770
(Provisions)

LYDIA SCHÄRZ
Corsetière
Barfüsserplatz 21 Tel. 46.448

BERNE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 27.019
3 P. M.-6 P. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

G. KOCH & SON
Berner Molkerei
Engehaldenstrasse 8 — Telephon 22.325
Emmentaler-Käse, Greyerzer-Käse
Gerber-Schachtelkäse
(Dairy)

Parfumerie Millefleurs
J. SALZMANN
Marktgasse 17
Beauty Products
Toilet Requisites

Wollenhof & Co
MARKTGASSE 8 BERN
STRICKWAREN
STRÜMPFE
WOLLE
UNTERWÄSCHE
HANDARBEITEN
KINDERSACHEN
KNITTED GOODS. ETC.

GROCERY SHOP
Kolonialwaren
KROPF-BALMER
Flurstrasse 38

Bakery—Confectionery
G. RIESEN-LOOSLI
Speciality:
FRUCHTKUCHEN u. KUCHENTEIG
Delivery to your house
Tel. 23.547

K. RIESTERER
KRAMGASSE 80
Speciality for Toilet Brushes and Household Brushes. Repairs.

NEEDLEWORK
Wool, Gobelin, Embroidery
T. KOBEL-FISCHER
Effingerstrasse 41 Tel. 35.713

BUY YOUR FLOWERS
in Switzerland
at Geschwister Ehrhardt
9 BUBENBERGPLATZ

GAFFNER & CIE
Spitalgasse 23
FIRST CLASS BUTCHERS
Charcuterie fine

SWITZERLAND

BERNE (Continued)

PHOTO HOUSE
AESCHBACHER
Kodaks - Zeiss
CHRISTOFFELGASSE 4
ZEITGLOCKENLAUBE 4

Gaffner, Ludwig & Co.
Fish - Poultry - Game
Marktgasse 61
Filiale in Spiez

FLOWER SHOP
Frau C. Bally
Bärenplatz 9. Tel. 27.627

G. Kollbrunner & Co.
Marktgasse 14
Bern's stationery shop
Fountain pens, visiting cards.

BIEL

A. WEISE
Färberei und chem. Waschanstalt
Plissee und Hohlsaum Zentralplatz
DYEING, CLEANING, PLEATING, ETC.

Salon Astrid
Mlle M. Bugler
Coiffeuse dipl.
(Hairdresser)
SPECIAL POUR DAMES
Crème Lucia

GENEVA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Geneva 28.445
9:30 A. M.-12:30 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Cooking and Heating by GAS
Bathrooms, Lavatories, Wash Houses, etc.
E. FINAZ-TRACHSEL
6 BOULEVARD JAMES FAZY

BADAN
HAUTES NOUVEAUTES
28/32 Rue de la Confédération
TOUTE LA TOILETTE FEMININE
Founded 1822
(Drapery Store)

LINGERIE, BONNETERIE
TISSUS FANTAISIE
Grande Maison de Blanc
BUISSON-PAISANT
9, Rue de la Confédération
(WHITE GOODS)

GOLDIWIL b/Thun

Jugendheim Freudenberg
A Home for children from 3-16 years, inclusive daily terms, fr. 6.-
If desired, lessons at home.
Apply for prospectus: Frl. Flora Meister

MÜRREN

FRITZ VON ALLMEN
Pre-eminent for WINTER SPORTS
"KANDAHAR"
Best Norwegian and Swiss Skis and Bindings
Grenfell Windjackets and Ski-trousers.
The leading handmade Quality SKI-BOOTS

Magasin M. GERTSCH
All Kinds of Wools and Knitted Sports Articles

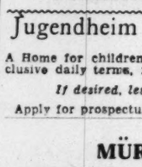
ST. GALLEN

Electric Apparatus, Installations
E. Grossenbacher
Neugasse 25
General Agents for the World-Known
EASY WASHERS and IRONERS
Electric repairs of every kind.

ZURICH

TÜRLER
ZÜRICH Paradeplatz
BERN Marktgasse 27

Ladies' Ready-Made Garments
Underwear, Hosiery
Dress Goods, Silk, White Goods.



Metzler
LIMMATQUAI 106, ZURICH

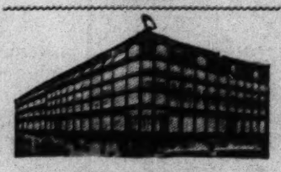
GASSMANN
beim Parade Platz
Zürich, Postmasse 7 und Bahnhofmasse 24
First Class House for Ladies' and Children's Garments

A.-G. für Malerarbeiten Zürich
Vulkanstrasse 110. Tel. 55.844
Fachgemässe Ausführung aller Malerarbeiten
(PAINTER)

GIVE FLOWERS
and you give joy.
BLUMEN KAUFMANN
Rämistrasse 3
Select Choice

SWITZERLAND

ZURICH (Continued)



JELMOLI
Zürich, Switzerland
GENERAL STORES
Ask for full illustrated catalogue

Qualitäts-Schuhhaus
Spatz
Schuhe für Jedermann, Footwear.
Limmatquai 102 Tel. 25.525

Blumen-Krämer
Zürich, Bahnhofstrasse 38
Tel. 34.686 u. 34.687
Tel. Adr.: Blumenkrämer
(FLORIST)

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN

Cleghorns
FOR ALL YOUR NEEDS

Cape Town's most popular Store Cleghorns

The most popular Store in Johannesburg Cleghorns

Port Elizabeth's most popular Store Cleghorns

CAFES at Cape Town and Port Elizabeth

MIDDLEMOSTS
For Ladies' Wear of the Better Kind
Our Winter Sale is in full swing
Every garment of our high grade stock is marked in plain figures. Reduced—including the famous branded makes of British merchandise of which we are the authorised selling agents. The label on the garment you buy is a guarantee of good workmanship.

MIDDLEMOSTS
for Good Clothes
76 ST. GEORGE'S ST., CAPE TOWN

Chames & Nelsons Consolidated
(Pty.) Ltd.
EXPERT GROCERS
95 PLEIN STREET Telephone 2-3341
Daily Deliveries to All Parts of Town and Suburbs.
Stockists of:
Goddard's Plate Powder, Bon Ami, Post Toasties, Heinz Varieties, Campbell Soups, Rinso, Rumford Baking Powder

Phone 5-1646 Head Office and Works 3 Draklow St., Woodstock

The Model
Quality + Service
Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

The Atlas Printing Works
(PTY.) LTD.
Commercial and Fine Colour
PRINTERS
Dormehl Street
Between Sir Lowry Rd. and Newmarket St.
Opposite J. & A. Buchanan Ltd.

A. F. HONEYMAN
Merchant Tailor
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor-mades to Measure
89 ST. GEORGE STREET
(Opp. Cape Argus Office)
TELEPHONE 2-3577

DURBAN

GREENACRE'S
Harvey Greenacre & Co. Ltd.
The Complete Store
Sixty Departments under one roof.
Branches at Ladysmith and Kokstad

John Orr & Co
DURBAN and MARITZBURG
New Stocks arrive by Mail to Replenish Our Thirty Departments.

Every Clothing Item for Women, Children and Men

WINTONS
The Men's Store for Men's Wear
Right up-to-date in all men's apparel. Moderately priced.
276 WEST ST. Phone 2-5289

MILLICENT YOUNG
Latest Designs in
READY-MADE LADIES' DRESSES AND COATS
Fit and Style Guaranteed
Prices Reasonable
Hemstitching and Pleating
503, West Street Phone 24494

Union of South Africa

DURBAN (Continued)

For a Good Entertainment
Make For
THE KENILWORTH CINEMA LOUNGE
(BEACH FRONT)
Two sessions nightly, Saturday afternoon and evening. Three changes of programme weekly.

Oldfields
for
FURNITURE
Carpets
Curtain Fabrics
Phone 21758. 513-515 WEST STREET

JOHANNESBURG

Ward & Salmons
For Value in
Men's Wear
Boys' Wear
Sports Goods
Footwear, Bags and Trunks
Corner ELOFF and PRESIDENT STS.
P. O. Box 1036 Phone 22-6311
Also at
KRUGERSDORP, GERMISTON and BENONI

BRENNERS
SERVICE STATION
"The Better Service Station"
for
COMPLETE LUBRICATION
PETROL, OIL, REPAIRS and ACCESSORIES
PEGASUS MOBILOIL
Mobilgas
GARGOYLE
Mobiloil
Harrison & De Villiers Streets
Phones 33/7265, 33/2082 P. O. Box 80
BRANCHES
Country Club Garage, Milner Park
Kingsway Service Station, Auckland Park

O. K. LADIES'
Hairdressing Saloon
(Proprietress, L. HUTCHESON)
(2nd Floor)
O. K. BAZAARS, ELOFF STREET

ROCOLA
Shirts Trubinised Collars
Smart Patterns
14/6 to 19/6
HAMILTONS
Cor. Pritchard and Joubert Sts.

McCULLAGH & BOTHWELL
For QUALITY Goods at Popular Prices
Men's and Boys' Complete Outfitters and Tailors
44 RISSIK STREET

MARIE LYNCH & CO.
LADIES' COSTUMIERS and OUTFITTERS
3 HOEK ST., opposite "THE METRO"
P. O. Box 2632 Phone 22-2480

Better Value in FOOTWEAR
Our Boots and Shoes are offered to you at prices which ensure a big saving every time you purchase a pair at our Store
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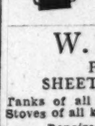

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Monitor Movie Guide

Mlles. Henie, Pons, Swarthout Stars of Three Film Musicals

Along Came Love (Paramount)—Girl from the basement counter gets boy from Park avenue after several reels of trials and a few more of tribulations. Very minor program comedy whose story is almost too slight to merit a cast which includes Doris Kenyon, H. B. Warner, Irene Franklin, Irene Hervey and Charles Starrett supply the romance.—Family.

Bengal Tiger (Warner Brothers)—Inexcusably brutal program melodrama about an animal trainer who insists on trying to subdue an ungovernable tiger. Barton MacLane, June Travis, Warren Hull, Paul Graetz. Cannot be recommended for any humane person.

Champagne Waltz (Paramount)—Elaborate and thoroughly entertaining musical with enough humor to balance its more gigantic spectacles, including a performance, on movable stages, of two orchestras which must surely outnumber anything of the kind on record. The Strauss waltz palace run by Fritz Leiber and Gladys Swarthout in Vienna does very well until brash Jack Oakie introduces Fred MacMurray and "swing" to the startled Viennese. Veloz and Yolanda, the ballroom dancers, add distinction and freshness. Herman Bing also appears.—Family.

College Holiday (Paramount)—As Jack Benny explains in a nonsensical epilogue, this musical film does not allow either story or artistry to interfere with its happy-go-lucky series of gags and revue acts. The players are the thing. A group of college students become guinea pigs for an experiment in romance by a trio of pseudo-classic faddists, Burns and Allen, Martha Raye, Mary Boland, Marsha Hunt, Eleanore Whitney, Leif Erickson, Johnny Downes, Ben Blue, Etienne Girardot.—Family.

Come Closer, Folks (Columbia)—Only if you are interested in a rather tiresome program comedy, however. After years of purveying phoney merchandise, a sidewalk salesman on a barnstorming tour gets a job in a department store, nearly ruins the business by passing off dummy goods, finally goes honest and saves the establishment with the help of other "pitch" men. (P. S.—He also gets the girl owner of the shoppe.) James Dunn, Marian Marsh, Wynne Gibson, Herman Bing, Gene Lockhart.—Family.

One in a Million (20th-Fox)—Marvelous skating of Sonja Henie is augmented by a pleasant array of players, plot, comedy, romance and singing. Result is extra good entertainment. The skating, including several ballets on ice, is the main feature, but the charmingly chubby Norwegian shows that she can manage comedy lines as gracefully as a pair of skates. Adolphe Menjou, Jean Hersholt, Ned Sparks, Don Ameche, the Ritz Brothers, Arline Judge, Borah Minnevitch and his harmonica band, Dixie Dunbar.—Family.

Our Relations (Roach-Metro)—Mistaken identity farce in which identities become so confusing that we don't quite know yet which set of Messrs. Laurel and Hardy were the domestic home bodies and which were their black sheep sailor twins. Gags and slapstick furnish most of the comedy, which varies in appeal according to your devotion to Laurel and Hardy.—Adults and young people.

That Girl From Paris (RKO)—There is much good comedy in this scatterbrained musical farce and, due to the presence of Lily Pons, much good singing. Miss Pons is a French opera star who stows away in the cabin of some American jazz players and becomes successively their responsibility, very nearly their undoing and finally their means of success. She sings both "swing" and serious music with equal verve and takes a stronger foothold than ever among the ranks of cinematic comédiennes. Gene Raymond, Jack Oakie, Herman Bing, Mischa Auer, Frank Jenks, Lucille Ball.—Family.

Pictures of Lasting Interest

Family: "Stowaway," "Love on the Run," "Pigskin Parade," "As You Like It," "Theodora Goes Wild," "Daniel Boone," "The Devil Is a Sissy," "The Gay Desperado," "Old Hutch," "My Man Godfrey," "China Clipper," "Nine Days a Queen," "Romeo and Juliet," "Dimples."

Young People and Adults: "Career Woman," "Charlie Chan at the Opera," "Winterset," "Rembrandt," "Garden of Allah," "Come and Get It," "Libeled Lady," "Valiant Is the Word for Carrie," "Craig's Wife," "Follow Your Heart," "Soak the Rich," "Dodsworth," "Ramona," "To Mary—With Love."

Adults Only: "La Kermesse Héroique," "Anthony Adverse."

(This Guide Is Printed Saturdays)

Studies In the Psalms

No. 39 in a series of daily articles covering all the Psalms, in chronological arrangement (not numerical order), prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Edyth Sage Armstrong.

Psalm 33

A Festal Hymn, "Happy Is That People, Whose God Is the Lord"

(A Psalm of the Period of Solomon and the Temple)

IT IS not known, of course, who were the actual authors of the great songs of the music-loving children of Israel. Perhaps some humble thinker, meditating upon a loved phrase in a national ballad or folk song, composed a hymn which he sent to the sons of Korah to be adapted by them and used in the Temple service. Psalm 33 is suggestive of that joyous climax of Psalm 144: "Happy is that people whose God is the Lord." Such associations can be frequently traced; and, if the whole hidden story might be revealed, much of interest regarding the Psalms would be disclosed. Fortunately, it is not necessary to know who wrote them to appreciate and love them.

Psalm 33 is a perfect example of the mood proper to any high feast day. The alternation between words of praise and evidence upon which the praise is to be founded, is presented by the soloist and answered by the congregation. Thus the soloist calls for a "new song" with which to praise the Lord, to be played "skillfully with a loud noise."

And the congregation responds, step by step the members enumerate their reasons for praise:

"The word of the Lord is right; and all his works are done in truth."

"By the word of the Lord were the heavens made."

"The Lord bringeth the counsel of the heathen to nought."

"The counsel of the Lord standeth forever."

Taking a new approach, the singers continue with the celebration of thanksgiving experienced by the nation "whose God is the Lord." To the Israelites of Solomon's day there were no other people so blessed as they, for they alone were the worshipers of the one God. They can therefore affirm that, with the recognition of the infinite character of Jehovah made clear to all peoples who care to observe, it must be plain that,

"There is no king saved by the multitude of an host:
A mighty man is not delivered by much strength.
An horse is a vain thing for safety."

But—"the eye of the Lord is upon them that fear him . . . to deliver their soul . . ."

The final joy of the song is sung in unison (v. 20-22) and expresses the humble and sincere desire of the worshiper.

Vocations

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Shoe Bags

A WOMAN who had been a traveler made extra dollars by making and selling shoe bags of jersey cloth. Having learned from experience how shoes, if soiled and dusty, were a problem to the traveler, she made bags for them of soft jersey cloth with drawstrings at the top. They were a boon to the traveler, and people bought them readily for 35 cents a pair.

The shoe bags came in several attractive colors.—Dorothy M., Collingswood, N. J.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Beginning today, the Bible Arithmetic puzzles that have been appearing elsewhere on this page will be found regularly in the Puzzle Corner.

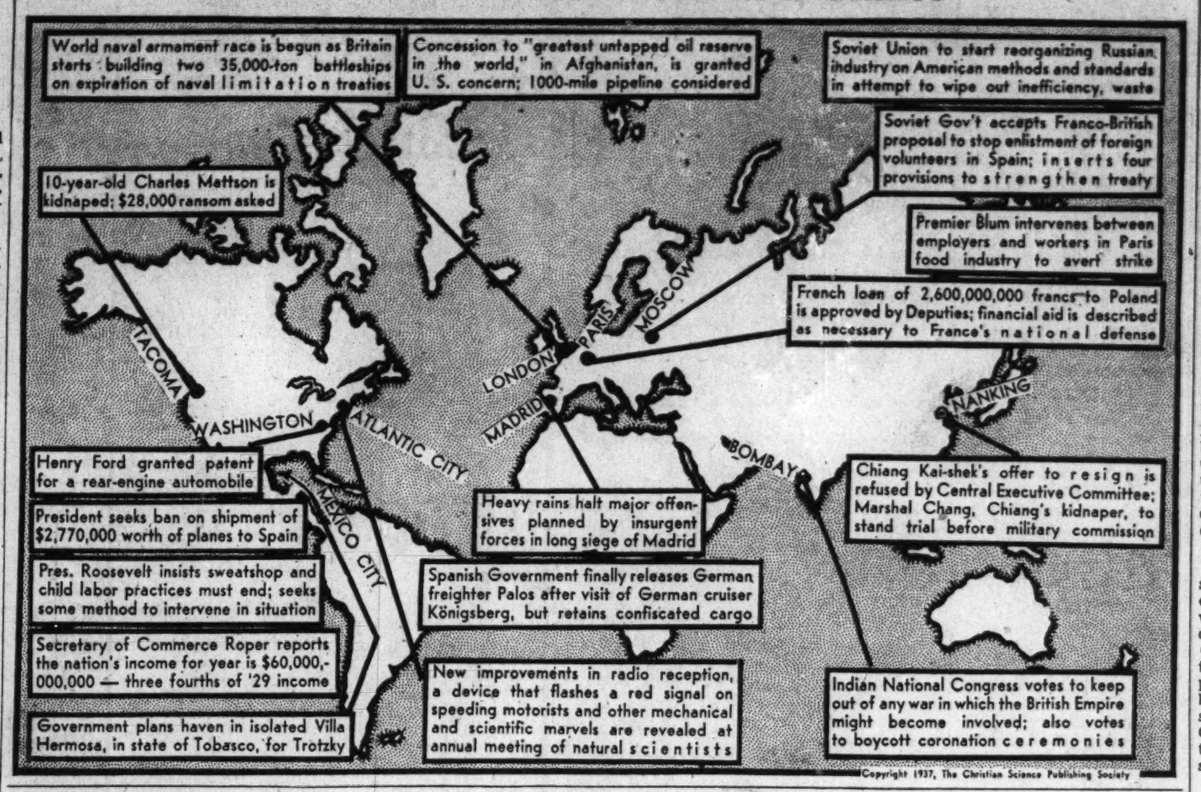
Bible Arithmetic: (Bethlehem) 9 plus 6 (manger); minus 6 (Joseph); times 5 (Herod); divided by 5 (Egypt); equals 9.

Letter Changing: Gown, sown, sowl, soil, soit, suit.

How Many Minutes?: 36 minutes.

Mind Your P's and Q's: Prompt—Quick; Pun—Quip; Pun—Quip; Patchwork—Quilt; Picturesque — Quaint; Province — Quebec; Pursuit—Quest; Perplexity—Quandary; Periodical—Quarterly; Peculiar—Queer.

World News of the Week at a Glance


World naval armament race is begun as Britain starts building two 35,000-ton battleships on expiration of naval limitation treaties
Concession to "greatest untapped oil reserve in the world," in Afghanistan, is granted U. S. concern; 1000-mile pipeline considered
Soviet Union to start reorganizing Russian industry on American methods and standards in attempt to wipe out inefficiency, waste
Soviet Gov't accepts Franco-British proposal to stop enlistment of foreign volunteers in Spain; inserts four provisions to strengthen treaty
10-year-old Charles Mattson is kidnaped; $28,000 ransom asked
Premier Blum intervenes between employers and workers in Paris food industry to avert strike
French loan of 2,600,000,000 francs to Poland is approved by Deputies; financial aid is described as necessary to France's national defense
TACOMA
WASHINGTON
ATLANTIC CITY
MEXICO CITY
LONDON
MADRID
PARIS
MOSCOW
NANKING
BOMBAY
Henry Ford granted patent for a rear-engine automobile
President seeks ban on shipment of $2,770,000 worth of planes to Spain
Pres. Roosevelt insists sweatshop and child labor practices must end; seeks some method to intervene in situation
Secretary of Commerce Roper reports the nation's income for year is $60,000,000,000 — three fourths of '29 income
Government plans haven in isolated Villa Hermosa, in state of Tobasco, for Trotzky
Heavy rains halt major offensives planned by insurgent forces in long siege of Madrid
Spanish Government finally releases German freighter Palos after visit of German cruiser Königsberg, but retains confiscated cargo
New improvements in radio reception, a device that flashes a red signal on speeding motorists and other mechanical and scientific marvels are revealed at annual meeting of natural scientists
Chiang Kai-shek's offer to resign is refused by Central Executive Committee; Marshal Chang, Chiang's kidnaper, to stand trial before military commission
Indian National Congress votes to keep out of any war in which the British Empire might become involved; also votes to boycott coronation ceremonies

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"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

'Poor Boy' Remembers

By the Associated Press

Dallas, Texas

I. Rude, a merchant who vividly remembers the cold and hunger of his boyhood, gave away 26,000 articles of clothing on Christmas Day. Hundreds of tattered children and hundreds of men and women received new shoes, sweaters, and underclothing.

"I'm just trying to repay the people who were kind to me when I came to this country," said Mr. Rude, an 1892 Austrian emigrant.

Daily Anecdote

Push and Pull

William Howard Taft had been invited to address a boys' school. As he went through the hall he noticed the word "Push" on the door which he was about to enter. It occurred to him that it would be a good thing to incorporate this idea into his talk.

Near the end of his address he said with great earnestness, "Boys, let your motto be one word. Let that, and that alone raise you to a position of trust and honor. The magic, all-powerful word to which I make reference is there on your door."

There was an audible chuckle over the room as all eyes turned toward the door, where the inside read "Pull."

Brevities

St. Louis Star: It isn't a boom yet. Nobody is putting up big arched gateways and laying cement walks in cow pastures.

Judge: As we understand it, a trailer is nothing more nor less than a 24-hour breakfast nook.

Quotation for Today

MEN of character are the conscience of the society to which they belong.

—EMERSON

In Lighter Vein

Wasting Compliments

Pat wanted to borrow some money from Michael, who happened to have a small boy with him at the moment. "'Tis a fine kid you have there, Mike," said Pat. "A magnificent head, and noble features. Could you lend me a couple of pounds?"

"I could not," replied Mike. "'Tis me wife's child by her first husband."—L. M. S. Magazine.

This Should Be a Sundial

A newspaper once offered a prize for the best recipe for making the hands beautiful. There was a deluge of answers from which the following was chosen:

"Soak the hands three times a day in dishwater while mother rests."

Waiting for the Noise to Cease

Mother (after a vain attempt to sing small child off to sleep): "Why don't you go to sleep, dear?"

Peter: "Well, Mummy, I was waiting for you to stop singing."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Mr. Webster

"To own and to possess are not the same thing," says a prominent man of affairs. "I used to both own and possess a certain umbrella. I still own it—but somebody else possesses it."

On Her Own Head

He: "Fifty dollars for a hat. It's a crime!"

She: "Never mind, dear; the crime will be on my head."

—Humorist

"But I couldn't have been doing fifty, officer. When I go at that speed my husband leaps into the back and buries his head in the cushions."

Sunbonnet Sue

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

'Poor Pussy'

SEAT the players round the room. Start the game by handing a small pillow to one who is to be called "Pussy." Pussy places the pillow on the floor in front of one of the group, kneels upon it, and meows. The other, trying to be very sober, says sympathetically, "Poor pussy," at the same time patting her gently on the head. Pussy may hiss or meow softly or loudly as she likes, her object being to get a laugh from the other.

If Pussy succeeds in getting a laugh, she arises and hands the pillow to the laughing one, who must now be Pussy.

If the player finds it possible to refrain from laughing, then Pussy must kneel before another. She may kneel before one who is already laughing over the antics and who may find it difficult to bestow upon pussy, without further laughter, the sympathy she so much desires.—Pearl G. D., Los Angeles.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Accursed—Three syllables.

Bade, forbade—*Bad, for-bad'* (the *a* is short in each instance).

Bigoted—*Big'-ut-ed* (*i* and *e* short, *u* clipped-short).

This adjective allied to "bigot" will be better understood if we trace it to its source. The first clue in our search dates back to 1598, when Speght defined "bigin" as "a superstitious hypocrit." Thus we see the link between our "bigot" and *beguin*, which was applied—at first without a sense of reproach—to certain religious devotees. (The Order of Beguines was founded in the twelfth century by Lambert le Bègue, a priest of Liège.)

The earliest use of "bigotry"—at least, the earliest quotation reported by the Oxford Dictionary—was by Clarendon, in 1674. Webster's definition is interesting: "Obstinate and unreasoning attachment to one's own belief and opinions, with intolerance of beliefs opposed to them."

Blessed — In Luke 14:14 ("thou shalt be blessed"), the word is obviously a verb (future tense, passive voice), and should be pronounced as one syllable. Note that in Luke 14:15 ("Blessed is he"), the word is a participial adjective, and should be pronounced preferably as two syllables. Note further that in a construction such as "The nature of Christianity is peaceful and blessed," the word is used adjectivally—two syllables.

Cana—*Kay'-na* (first *a* long, second as in *sofa*).

Commune—The verb calls for an *o* clipped-short, *ko-mune'* (*u* long).

Both the Greek *koinomia* and the Latin *communis* mean "in common," and both emphasize the thought of joint action. For example, communion with Deity suggests, as Webster's puts it, "to hold spiritual . . . intercourse." This, of course, involves an understanding which draws one up into a feeling of oneness with Him. Such communion can be enjoyed only when one's heart and mind are cleansed of selfishness and worldliness, and are filled with the spirit of love and truth.

Didymus — *Did'-ih-mus* (each *i* short, *u* clipped-short).

Eucharist — *U'-ka-rtst* (*u* long, *a* as in *sofa*, *i* short).

"Eucharist" is a shortened form of the Greek *eucharistia*, which was explained in Tyndale's Works as "thankes-geuing." It is commonly used to designate the observance of the Lord's Supper with the appointed emblems of bread and wine, used symbolically. Some insight into the true celebration of the occasion may be gained by recalling that the Greek *eucharistia*, "a giving of thanks," is compounded of *eu*, "well," and *charizomai*, "I show favor" — closely related to *chara*, "joy," and *chairein*, "to rejoice."

Inspiration—In America the prevailing pronunciation seems to be *in-spih-ray'-shun* (each *i* short, *a* long, *u* clipped-short). In Britain the second *i* is commonly long—and in this, of course, there is the logical carrying out of the pronunciation of "inspire."

Inspiration is the stimulus which awakens the desire to live more wisely, love more sincerely, and grow more spiritually. It is literally an "in-breathing," or "breathing into" (Latin *in*, "into," and *spiro*, "I breathe"), as opposed to "expiration" (*ex*, "out"). The word is a constant reminder of the necessity of surrounding ourselves with beautiful and eleyating influences. Humanly speaking, the very air we breathe, the friends we meet, the studies we pursue, become a part of us. We must, therefore, be careful about what inspires us—what we take into consciousness.

In the Scriptures and elsewhere, "inspiration" is used to designate the "breathing into" by God, or influence of Spirit; and it is in this sense that we should most delight to use the word.

Luminary—The *u* is long, *lu'-mih-ner-y* (*i* clipped-short, *e* short; secondary stress on third syllable).

The Latin *lux*, "light," lies back of our word, one of the definitions of which, according to Webster's, is: "One who is a source of light in the world in which he moves. . . ." A "reflection of heavenly light" might have been better.

Malefactor — Not *mal-fak'-ter*; sound it with four syllables, *mal'-e-fak-ter* (each *a* short, first *e* as in *create*, second as in *maker*; secondary stress on third syllable).

This word, based on a combination of the Latin *male*, "ill," and *facere*, "to do," is used to designate a criminal or one guilty of an evil deed.

Millennium — *Mih-len'-ih-um* (vowels short).

This word means literally "a thousand years" (Latin *mille*, "thousand," and *annus*, "year"); however, we have come to use it figuratively to denote "a time or period of great happiness, peace, and freedom from wickedness." This meaning was doubtlessly influenced by the account in the twentieth chapter of Revelation, where it is stated that an angel bound Satan (v. 2) for a thousand years; and that, following this, certain martyrs "lived and reigned with Christ a thousand years" (v. 4).

Nisan—Although we have heretofore reported Webster's pronunciation for this name, we have done it reluctantly, for the *i* in the Hebrew *Nisan* is unquestionably short. After consulting a number of Hebrew scholars, all of whom insist that there is no etymological foundation for the long *i* sound, we respectfully recommend that the name be pronounced *Nis'-an* (both vowels short).

"Nisan," the first month of the Hebrew ecclesiastical year, was originally called "Abib" (Ex. 13:4) because it was the time of the green "ears of grain" (Hebrew, *abib*). It corresponds roughly to our April. After the Exile, the Israelites used "Nisan," borrowed from the Babylonians. It was in this month that the feast of the Passover occurred, beginning on the fourteenth day of the month and lasting seven days (Ezek. 45:21).

Sacrament—*Sak'-ra-ment* (first *a* short, second as in *sofa*, *e* short).

Our word, from the Latin *sacramentum*, "oath" (*sacrare*, "to dedicate" — *sacer*, "holy"), carries the deep significance of the vows one makes in rededicating oneself anew to the service of God and man.

Sentinel—Three syllables.

Shekinah — *She-ki'-na* (*e* as in *create*, *i* long, *a* as in *sofa*).

This word was used by early writers in rationalizing and mitigating some of the suggestions of anthropomorphism encountered in the Scriptures. It means "the dwelling (of God)," and it was substituted whenever the passage indicated the God in a corporeal form was among His people, instead of an effulgent manifestation of His presence.

Wash—Not *wawsh*; sound the *a* as short *o*, *wosh*.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

An important announcement appears here today in cryptogram form:

ZMYLXXLXY KJWVI, KUM *ZLZHM *VGLKUTMKLS FERRHMP KUVK UVQM ZMMX VPFMVGLXY MHPMAUMGM JX KULP FVYM ALHH ZM OJEXW GMYEHVGHI LX KUM *FERRHM *SJGXMG.

Bible Arithmetic

To the number of letters in the name of the town in which Jesus was born ——— add the number of letters in the name of the place in which he was laid after being wrapped in swaddling clothes ———; subtract the number of letters in the name of the husband of Mary, mother of Jesus ———; multiply by the number of letters in the name of the King of the Jews at the time ———; and divide by the number of letters in the name of the place to which the family fled ———. What is the answer? ———

Letter Changing

Here's a chance to do a bit of dressing up. Following the usual rules, try changing GOWN to SUIT in 5 moves.

How Many Minutes?

Two runners start together, running in opposite directions around a circular track. After meeting, it takes one runner 9 minutes to pass the starting point, and it takes the other runner 4 minutes. They continue racing around the track at the same rate of speed. In how many minutes after this first meeting will they meet each other at the starting point?

Mind Your P's and Q's

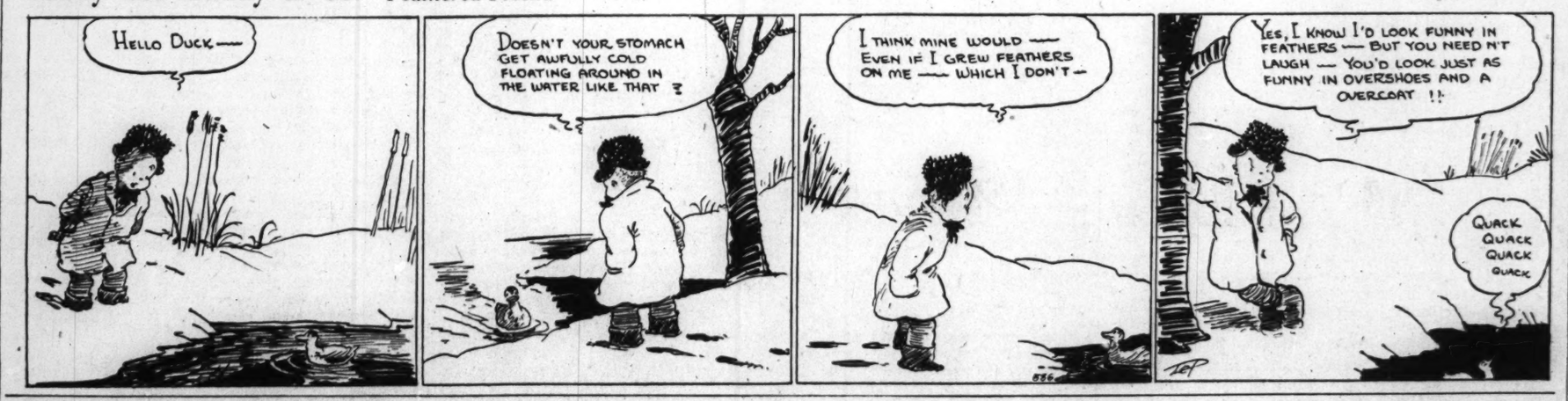
Try matching the P's with the proper Q's in the list below. The first has been checked for you by way of example:

1	Prompt	Quandary	
2	Pun	Quarterly	
3	Pun	Quick	✓
4	Patchwork	Queer	
5	Picturesque	Quill	
6	Province	Quip	
7	Pursuit	Quaint	
8	Perplexity	Quilt	
9	Periodical	Quest	
10	Peculiar	Quebec	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Feathered Friend*

By LE PELLEY


HELLO DUCK—
DOESN'T YOUR STOMACH GET AWFULLY COLD FLOATING AROUND IN THE WATER LIKE THAT ?
I THINK MINE WOULD — EVEN IF I GREW FEATHERS ON ME — WHICH I DON'T—
YES, I KNOW I'D LOOK FUNNY IN FEATHERS — BUT YOU NEED N'T LAUGH — YOU'D LOOK JUST AS FUNNY IN OVERSHOES AND A OVERCOAT !!
QUACK QUACK QUACK QUACK

The Adventures of Waddles—*Ah, Those Christmas Bills!*

By THE HAGERS

ON GANDER JIM, I WENT TO CALL.
AND AS I ENTERED HIS FRONT HALL,
A SWIRL OF PAPERS GREETED ME—
SO MANY I COULD SCARCELY SEE.
"ARE THESE NEW RESOLUTIONS, JIM,
MADE FOR THIS YEAR?" I SAID TO HIM.
"NO, WADDLES, ONLY ONE I'VE MADE—
TO GET THESE CHRISTMAS BILLS ALL PAID!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Diplomatic Tail—Economic Dog

IT HAS become customary to say that international problems are not essentially political, but economic. Given adequate commercial and industrial adjustment, the strains and stress are expected to be replaced by orderly relations between nations. To a great degree this is true. It is the basis on which the present foreign trade policy of the United States is being developed. It provides the background for the peace efforts of the inter-American conference at Buenos Aires. And it explains the significance of the currency stabilization agreement between the United States, Great Britain, and France which, it is hoped will be the basis for further extension of international monetary sanity.

It would be fortunate if this viewpoint could be applied to the negotiations which in recent months have readjusted much of the commerce of the European continent. Certainly southeastern Europe presents a classic example of an area where the central difficulties are, indeed, economic. But the solutions of the moment are being pursued in the effort to make economic forces solve political ends. Here neither France, Germany nor Italy intends to be found guilty of that "feebleness" which Treitschke called the cardinal sin of politics.

In the resulting struggle for strengthening alliances, France appears to be recouping some of the losses that resulted from the Reich's vigorous economic diplomacy to the southeast. As one example, Roumania, which was being assiduously wooed by Germany, has executed a little-heralded air defense pact with France. And, stimulated by the French, Bucharest also has renewed its military alliance with Poland now that the Poles, with loans of 2,600,000,000 French francs, again have "oriented" their policy away from Germany toward the Quai d'Orsay.

Meanwhile, behind the recent Italo-German agreement "co-ordinating" the commerce of the Danubian area, there appears again to be more concern with spheres of influence than with fundamental solutions of economic problems. An exclusive field for Germany in Austria and Czechoslovakia, in return for Italian hegemony in Hungary and Jugoslavia, neither restores the necessary freedom of commerce nor alters fundamental Italo-German rivalry in these regions. And while these adjustments contribute to the temporary easing of a difficult situation, that gain is rather a by-product than a primary purpose.

The need remains to discern between those economic moves which are designed to create an improved world order and those which merely rebalance existing inequalities. It remains axiomatic that the day's political problems can best be approached through the avenue of trade and commerce. But the result is not the same when governments devise economic solutions merely as a means of serving political ends. When the diplomatic tail wags him, our good economic dog goes astray.

Shrine of Childhood

THE world is richer for another shrine. A few days ago the house in which Eugene Field was born in St. Louis became a museum in memory of "the Children's Poet" of America.

Restored as in 1850, the old three-story brick structure near the bank of the Mississippi was opened by Mrs. E. D. Foster and Eugene Field 2d, daughter and son of the poet. After "Sister Girl," inspiration of her father's "Little Mistress Sans-Merci," turned a ponderous key in the brass lock (while "Pinney" looked on), children from the school bearing Field's name were the first visitors to inspect the collection of relics associated with the poet's pen and life and of items gathered by him on his travels in many lands.

One museum case holds an ax which William E. Gladstone, the British statesman, used to swing in the woods of his Hawarden estate. Gladstone gave it to Field when they met in England in 1889. But the children found (as perhaps adult visitors will) chief interest in Field's bed, in which he wrote unforgettable "Little Boy Blue," whose horn will sound for generations of children yet to be.

Jesse P. Henry, a local insurance broker, was the instrument through which posterity started paying its debt to the poet. He and Henry J. Gerling, Superintendent of Schools, saved the building from being wrecked, and, inspired by a newspaper editorial, set in motion the steps for its preservation as a permanent memorial.

On the front wall of the house, pilgrims will read the bronze tablet unveiled by Mark Twain in 1902—"Here was born Eugene Field, the Poet, 1850-95."

Few, perhaps, are the readers of any generation, certainly of this, who have read any large portion of the twelve volumes which were Field's work. They ranged from the serious to satirical, from prose (often dull) to tinkling poetic whimsey, from a newspaper "columnist's" miscellany to rhymed translations from Horace. In the beginning, his writing burned with caustic, if not sardonic, satire, but time mellowed both his theme and style, and it is for his poems to and about childhood that he will be remembered. His fame is thus the triumph of kindness and sympathy over satire's sharper blade.

Another Enforcement Crisis

IT IS a serious picture that John Dickinson, the retiring Assistant Attorney General, paints of present anti-trust law enforcement. Federal facilities do not exist for instituting more than two or three really important cases in a year, he declared, and it is impossible to believe that this limited number will catch all violators, or even serve as a very effective deterrent against exercise of arbitrary monopolistic power by the strong against the weak. Mr. Dickinson draws an alarming parallel between the breakdown of prohibition enforcement and what he hints is happening today in the field of the anti-trust laws.

More and more economists, in recent days, have warned that the one best way of forestalling another economic collapse is to pass on the benefits of technologic improvements to the public in cheaper prices through unfettered competition. And yet the continued existence of menacing "price rigidities" has been illustrated repeatedly by Berle and Means, by Dr. Moulton of the Brookings Institution, and many others. There is strong suspicion that this maintenance of identical prices in many big industries is the result of collusion, and yet it would take economic detective work of a high order to present and prove such a charge under the anti-trust laws as they are now written. Furthermore, the anti-trust division has inadequate funds and until six months ago did not even have an economic unit attached to its personnel.

There are few subjects on which politicians have delivered so many harangues as against that ancient enemy, Monopoly. Yet the plain fact seems to be that the chief sword and buckler against Monopoly, the anti-trust division, is threatened with impotence, while existing laws are drastically in need of revision. Here is a task for Senator Borah, one of the chief monopoly-assailers, and other like-minded Congressmen. Until such legislative aid is given, Mr. Dickinson's dictum—"It is obviously unreasonable to suppose that observance of the anti-trust laws can be insured when the maximum of really important proceedings that can be instituted is limited to two or three a year"—is likely to remain accurate.

Welding Democratic Alliances

"IF THERE existed only countries like our three in the world, who could imagine any risk whatsoever of a conflagration?" That point, emphasized by Premier Léon Blum before the Anglo-American Press Association in Paris, might be thought of as a "courtesy speech" were it not for the fact that, no matter who said it to whom, the listener almost automatically knows what countries are implied.

The obviousness of the assumption that the three great democratic nations—France, Great Britain and the United States—are presumably the great powers that may be depended upon naturally to oppose war is in itself a strong argument for the democratic ideal. True, they are "satisfied powers." But beyond and deeper than that fact is the fact that democracies do not seek war. The people control democracies, and the people as a whole do not want to fight. In fact, about the only issue over which a democratic people will go to war is that of protecting democratic privileges and institutions.

The more democratic a people become, the less intolerant, aggressive, arrogant becomes their government—because representative government, so long as the people are vigilant, is to a very large degree the expression of communal thought. People whose mass perceptions have grown to a point favorable to democracy very largely must have overcome in their individual world outlook those touchy triplets of intolerance, aggressiveness and arrogance which so often are found lurking behind international strife.

"Neither in Britain, nor in America, nor in France," further declared Premier Blum, "does anybody believe in the fatality of war, and we are all resolved to intensify our efforts to eliminate this peril."

Looking further than guns and munitions, parties and patriotisms, it is indeed possible to discern an unwritten treaty being unofficially considered by many people of democratic sympathies throughout the world—a treaty which no "mere scrap of paper" could confine nor deprecate, built upon a mutuality of ethics large enough to insist that decent morality shall be the guide for nations as well as for men—a morality, for instance, which would denounce murder, no matter whether its label be homicide or warfare.

Premier Blum correctly assumed that warfare would be well-nigh inconceivable between the democratic nations he mentioned. Since this is easily admitted, it should be possible to assume further that it lies within the province of righteous people everywhere and under whatever present form of government to so lower the barriers of international prejudices within their own thinking that the white chariot of peace shall roll easily along toward world amity.

In the Steps of Paul

Book News of the Day

SOME book titles have the faculty of so stirring the imagination and arousing expectation that the author had better have written a dull title than to follow with a dull text a title like IN THE STEPS OF ST. PAUL, by H. V. Morton (New York: Dodd, Mead. $2.50).

Mr. Morton does not let down either the eager Bible student or the casual reader. In line with his enthusiasm for travel in Bible lands, as shown by his "In the Steps of The Master," Mr. Morton makes it almost impossible for any reader to remain casual. The author somehow communicates his enthusiasm, with an overbrooding reverence which lifts his book above the ordinary run of travel literature.

* * *

For the doubter and scoffer, Mr. Morton verifies Bible statements in an unbiased, unacademic and therefore convincing way. Through his pages the reader glimpses avenues of well-ordered knowledge. The antiquity in which the Apostle to the Gentiles labored, endured, loved and won his great guerdon lives in Mr. Morton's pages. Bible expressions too often meaningless in modern ears take on form and color, breadth and compelling significance.

* * *

Paul on Mars' hill is heard speaking to Greek intellectuals whose amused tolerance of this "babbler" revealed the still basic difference between spiritual vision and material mentality.

Again, Mr. Morton tellingly weighs spiritual values against the pompous pretensions of the "carnal mind," when he says of the pagan audience gathered to hear Paul's defense before Agrippa:

"What would that gathering have said if, by some miracle, they could have known that in future ages they would be remembered only because they had heard the voice of Paul?"

* * *

Tarsus, Syrian Antioch where the Christian missions to the Gentiles first reached major proportions, Pisidian Antioch, Ephesus, Thessalonica—all the places familiar to every student of Paul—are revisited and reconstructed in fancy from their marble fragments.

The flow of events in Paul's career seems unnecessarily interrupted by exigencies of modern travel. Guidebooks and travel agencies can see to it that tourists reach out-of-the-way places. A book of permanent value, like this one, is merely cluttered by too much of the ephemeral in travel. But we would not want Mr. Morton to lose his intimate touch, and his linking of the present with the past.

R. H. S.

Who Gets the Job?

"WHAT I'M INTERESTED IN IS KEEPING OUT OF WAR"
"YOU CAN TRUST ME TO DO IT!"
"NO-LET ME!"
U.S.
NEUTRALITY BASED ON PRESIDENTIAL DISCRETION
NEUTRALITY BY LEGISLATION

"Athens of the North"

THAT is what the Danes like to call their capital. It is a delicate way of reminding visitors of the high cultural standard of the country, and it is not without its historic basis. For, if you pursue the matter a little way, you will find that, as far back as the end of the seventeenth century, three out of every four Danes could read and write "passably well." That was something in a time when most people, even of the so-called upper classes all over Europe, were satisfied with a modified Chaucerian spelling, if any, and a fairly legible scratch as a signature.

There is, too, an appeal about the Danish capital that declares itself immediately we enter the lively port. We wind a tortuous way among craft as numerous and as varied as in the breakwater-enclosed harbor of Buenos Aires. They lie at the wharves and at anchor on every hand, from the high-prowed and sturdy Danish fishing craft to big steamers and luxurious motor liners of the far eastern routes. The Langeline, one of the finest parks in Europe, hundreds of acres of lawn, lake and grove, is on our right, and along it for some miles a broad esplanade fronts the harbor, gay in summer with open-air restaurants, music and a concourse of all Copenhagen.

Denmark is a land of good cheer and of political tranquillity. It is a kingdom, yet the sovereign is so affectionately regarded by his people that he walks and rides abroad without a single bodyguard. He is the titular head of a progressive democracy that creates a social atmosphere in which there are few class distinctions and in which nobody assumes a superiority.

* * *

Copenhagen is a symbol of all this. Here that simplicity which is the very essence of true democracy is as apparent as it is among the Danish peasantry and the masses of the Danish people generally. The capital has its luxurious hotels and restaurants, its theaters and art galleries and museums. It also has its famed amusement park, the Tivoli, unrivaled, perhaps, in all the world, a striking example of diversion without blatancy and pastime in every form free of the crude or the bizarre, where you may enjoy a symphony concert for a few pennies, see a brilliant display of fireworks and regard wonderingly a man on a tight wire 100 feet over your head as you dine on the terrace of a luxurious restaurant.

In all these things the Danes share on an equal social basis and, as you are soon convinced, with equal appreciation, thus creating a kind of cultural democracy which has the political as its foundation and stabilizer. You find an extension of the same thing if you are a guest in a Danish home. Of whatever social stratum your host may be you are likely to find him a man of culture definitely beyond his prototype in most other lands.

Moreover, having left the capital to travel a bit through the rich, fertile and very productive Danish countryside, you encounter another instance of the pleasantly democratic manners of the state of Denmark. You may, if you desire, avoid hotels, excellent as they are here, and tarry at manor houses. In these, as paying guests, you will be welcome in almost any part of Denmark. Nothing will be left undone to make your stay agreeable, and above all to make you feel "one of the family." It constitutes a unique travel experience, even as it is a striking example of the freedom, the absence of social convention and the broad friendliness of Danish life.

* * *

If you desire even more simplicity and are anxious for a glimpse of peasant life you may stay at a peasant farm. It is in a kind of compound, something after the English fashion, the cottage at one side and the barns across the courtyard. Here you may find, as another temporary member of the family, a city dweller, socially highly placed maybe, who is following the admirable Danish custom of serving a sort of apprenticeship in the rudiments of housekeeping, a knowledge of the homely domestic arts being considered in Denmark an essential part of any woman's education.

Denmark, though an ideal democracy, is yet the oldest kingdom in Europe. So no doubt it is logical that its cultural standard should be among the highest. And the whole country is full of castles, palaces, manors, cathedrals and historic buildings. The cities possess museums rich in treasures and, in the brilliant capital, the world famous Thorwaldsen gallery.

M. T. G.

North . . South . . East . . West

Fate a Sure Paymaster

By Frank L. Perrin

LONG ago it was written, "Be sure your sin will find you out." Before and since, those who have transgressed either the moral or statute law have sought to escape the penalty and avoid discovery. Ingenious devices and disguises have aided somewhat in postponing the inevitable. Society, and even human justice itself, have sometimes condoned or failed to exact censure or punishment. Even today, despite an apparently awakened common conscience, the predatory, the vicious and the careless laugh at the law and defy the reprehension of those who, knowing a better way, would remind the indifferent of their folly.

Against the adroit and highly specialized schools of crime which have been organized during recent years there is offered today an equally well-equipped and efficient advanced school of apprehension, detection and punishment. Supporting this is an alert and generous public sentiment, aroused and awake to the challenge which society's enemies have issued. Written into the record of the year just ended are gratifying chapters which encourage and inspire even greater effort, and which, if studied, cannot fail to convince those tempted to transgress that utter failure and disillusionment are certain.

* * *

Through these chapters there run, significantly, the almost unvarying threads which reveal crime's wantonness and cowardice. No longer is the public enemy a public hero. Unmasked and revealed in the clear light which he has long shunned he is disclosed as unromantic, cowardly and pitiful. Day by day the record of events in almost any large city of the United States supplies fresh proofs of the lack of courage or utter desperation of those brought face to face with public disgrace and punishment. Even the so-called cunning criminal reveals his true drabness and colorlessness under the glare of exposure.

But the work so well begun and so efficiently directed by federal authority, and supplemented almost everywhere by the co-operative efforts of state and municipal peace officers and prosecutors, is encouraging and heartening chiefly because it has renewed the courage and confidence of honest citizens. There is reborn a faith in the integrity of those who man and equip the machinery that has been provided and is operated by funds publicly contributed in the form of taxes. Here again it has been found that the American way provides means and methods of dealing effectively and wisely with common problems.

Likewise there is offered to youth an opportunity to enlist on the side of right. It may have seemed to some of those of the younger generation that the primrose path was the way to happiness, prosperity and power. They have seen the "racketeer" grow suddenly affluent from the toll he has exacted from his victims. Perhaps they have envied the precinct politician or the graft-taking policeman. The ways by which the "smart ones" might get something for nothing seemed the most inviting and the surest road to ease and success.

* * *

Few thoughtful persons have failed to observe the upward trend of the curve indicating what, in the language of the actuary, would indicate the rising "mortality" rate among those classified as criminals. By one process or another they have been put out of business, not necessarily by the precipitate method of armed government agents, but by processes equally effective. In many cases the marked or cornered individuals have by their own violent acts, avoided meeting the final issue in the courts or in their homes. They have proved all too conclusively to themselves that the way of the transgressor is indeed hard.

It is regrettable that those tempted or persuaded beyond their feeble power to resist cannot sooner listen to any language but that written in the law from which there is no appeal. Those who accuse, those who have been wronged, as well as those who offend realize that at times the penalty is almost too severe. To those who have learned to realize that the hour of reformation comes when heart and conscience are touched with reason and repentance, there is sorrow for those to whom the opportunity is lost.

Yet the mills continue to grind their grist. From the great stones come both the pure and the impure, the good and the bad, that which sustains, and the dross which seems waste. At the threshold of a new year, with the pages in the record book clean and white, it may be that we all may enter into a firm resolve to do our part in writing chapters of good deeds inspired by unselfishness and love. In the refracted light shed from such pages a revealing ray may fall upon the pathway of someone in need at that very hour.

The Wide Horizon

Demobilizing WPA

By George Aubrey Hastings

DEMOBILIZING an army is sometimes almost as difficult as mobilizing it. Orderly procedure based on the realities is as necessary in one case as the other. And a reasonable length of time is necessary in either. Demobilization of the Works Progress Administration likewise presents a problem calling for statesmanship, reasonableness, and real understanding of what is involved in terms of human beings as well as administration and appropriations.

That WPA must be demobilized as employment and business beat their way back toward more normal conditions will be accepted as sound policy and a necessary concomitant of returning prosperity. The Administration can be counted upon not to be stampeded into precipitate action in removing workers from government pay rolls before business and industry have found regular work for them.

Workers must also do their part in seeking work. Jobs will not often come and invite workers to fill them. Continuance of an excessive number of men and women on work relief as other employment becomes available would be untenable from every standpoint—unfair to taxpayers, to industry (in some lines of which a shortage of skilled employees is already reported), and demoralizing to the morale and self-respect of the workers themselves. The number of persons on work relief who have been reported as unwilling to take suitable jobs in industry has unquestionably been exaggerated, but authenticated instances of such an attitude should deprive any such workers of Uncle Sam's further support.

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Walter West, executive secretary of the American Association of Social Workers, requested by the United States News to comment on the present progress in reducing WPA, submitted a succinct and thoughtful statement to be included in a symposium on the subject. His statement is quoted in the December issue of the Compass, organ of the association. The News suggested that these questions should be faced: "Should WPA rolls be reduced? If you believe it possible to reduce rolls, what proportion of relief workers could be laid off without causing undue hardship? Should present system of handling relief problem be continued? Are adequate standards of care for needy being maintained now? What is final solution of relief problem period? Do you think relief problem is permanent?"

Mr. West said, in part:

"The way to demobilize is to get other jobs for the men and women who are working on WPA, and now that WPA has become a relief program, it would also be possible to eliminate some who are not in need. This can only be determined by careful inquiry, not by percentages.

"I believe that nearly all social workers who are close to the problems of persons who are in need would join me in opposing peremptory reductions in the WPA program.

"Everyone who knows the present relief load is aware that we have a long-time relief program ahead of us in this country. We know also that relief does not have to be as humiliating and degrading as it frequently is. We know that it is not necessary to have relief conflict with absorption into industry if it is well handled. We know that work relief is neither good work nor good relief and that a system of basic relief, supplemented by as many real jobs as possible provided by the Government when not available in private industry, with eligibility related to a soundly developed employment service, could be worked out by co-operative effort of the federal, state, and local governments for this nation."

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Solving the question of the future of public assistance would benefit from handling in that spirit. Relief and work relief which have served so many millions in time of need must not be permitted to drift into either a national or local liability as the need slowly but surely disappears. Rather should the experience gained—and the defects disclosed—enable the nation, the states and the localities to build more constructively for handling the normal volume of assistance in the future. The best way for Uncle Sam to prove that he has not, as many critics charge, "got a bear by the tail and can't let go," is to do a good job of demobilizing job relief.

The proposal that relief and other so-called welfare functions of the Government should all be placed under a new Cabinet officer to be created is now being urged in some quarters. In reaching a decision on this, too, there should be study, not haste, and a careful weighing of the complex situation involved and of the wisdom of setting up a new department of government charged with such vast responsibilities. In nearly every department of the Federal Government will be found welfare functions. It might look better on a blueprint to have them all in one place, but effective public service does not grow up like that. Perhaps decentralization rather than centralization of responsibility for the varied social services and functions of government is a strength, not a weakness.